

A Review of the Ancestry and Heirs of Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville.

By Paul Walton Mackenzie

1. Introduction

Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville died on the 6th March 1498¹. It is surprising that the subsequent determination of the future heirs of Sir Thomas Cokesey would have a significant bearing on who were the ancestors of Sir Thomas going back some two hundred years. The primary focus of this article is from a family historian aspect.

However, the historical and legal context surrounding the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey has a major influence in this matter. As Blackstone and others have said²

“It is impossible to understand the constitution and laws of Medieval England without an understanding of the nature of the feudal system. The constitution of feuds had its origins from the conquering invaders who brought it from their own countries, and who continued it in England as a means to secure their new acquisitions, and to that end, large districts or parcels of land where allotted by the conquering chief to the superior officers of the army, and by them dealt out again in smaller parcels or allotments to the inferior officers and most deserving soldiers. These allotments were called feoda, feuds, fiefs, or fees. The condition annexed to them was that the possessor should do service faithfully, both at home and in the wars, to him by whom they were given; for which purpose he took an oath of fidelity. This feudal polity was not universally established as a part of the national constitution till the reign of William the Conqueror.”

¹ "The Complete Peerage Of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain And The United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct, Or Dormant, Vol. 6, 2nd Edition". [P 180,181](#), [Dcms.Ids.org](#) 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

²Blackstone, William, and William Carey Jones. *Commentaries On The Laws Of England*. Bancroft-Whitney, 1916, [p. 44.](#), [Archive.org](#), 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018.

“The grand and fundamental maxim³ of all feudal tenure was that all lands were originally granted out by the sovereign, and are therefore held either mediately or immediately of the crown. The grantor was called the proprietor or lord; be he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee: and the grantee, who had only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant, was styled the feudatory or vassal, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of the lands. Besides an oath of fealty, or possession of faith to the lord, the vassal or tenant upon investiture did usually homage to his lord, who sat before him; and there professing “he did become his man”.”

When a feud was given to a man, then an extended rule of succession took place; and when a feudatory died, his descendants ad infinitum were admitted who were of the blood or lineage of the first feudatory to the succession.

Upon the death of a tenant who held directly from the king [tenant in chief] the feud did not automatically pass from the deceased to his heir. The king was entitled to the right of *primer seisin*. Namely, after the death of a tenant in chief, a writ would usually be issued to the local escheator, who would then take possession of the dead tenant's estate on behalf of the king. The escheator would then convene a local jury and conduct an inquiry - usually a separate one was held in each of the counties where the deceased had held land. The inquisition was the first step in claiming the king's feudal dues by establishing who his tenants were, when they exactly died, what they held of whom and how it was held, what it was worth, who the heir was, and how old he or she was. After the inquisition was carried out, the king held the land of which his tenant had died seised until the heir came to sue livery and pay relief usually equivalent to one years profits of the estates held in chief. Typically, the tenant was granted licence to enter upon receipt of such payment. The process of suing livery became over time quite complex and in many instances could be voided leading to the king re-seizing the land, and the whole process starting again. The tenant in chief could avoid these difficulties by suing for special livery and paying substantial relief

³Ibid. [p.53.](#)

to the sovereign. An heir to an inheritance that was complicated because it lay in a large number of counties, or it was comprised of many different inheritances , might sue for special livery on payment of an additional sum and avoid these hazards.

In order to determine who were the heirs of a deceased tenant's estates, a number of rules were established⁴ [which we have summarised here]:

1. "...*Inheritances shall lineally descend to the issue of the person who last died actually seised, in infinitum; but shall never linearly ascend.....*

2. ...*The male issue shall be admitted before the female.....*

3. ...*Where there are two or more males, in equal degree, the eldest only shall inherit; but the females all together.....*

4. ...*The lineal descendants, in infinitum, of any person deceased shall represent their ancestor: that is shall stand in the same place as the person himself would have done, had he been living.....*

5. ... *On failure of lineal descendants or issue, of the last person last seised, the inheritance shall descend to his collateral relations, being of blood of the first purchaser; subject to the three preceding rules.*

.....*If a vassal died seised of a feud of his own acquiring, or feudum novum, it could not descend to any but his own offspring; not even his brother, because he was not descended, nor derived his blood, from the first acquirer. But if it was feudum antiquum, that is, one descended to the vassal from his ancestors, then his brother, or such other collateral relation as was descended and derived his blood from the first feudatory, might succeed to such inheritance.....When an estate hath really descended in a course of inheritance to the last person seised, ...*

⁴Ibid. Pages [208 et al](#), [212](#), [214](#), [217](#), [220](#), [224](#), [235](#).

none are admitted but the heirs of those through whom the inheritance hath passed; for all others hath demonstrably none of the blood of the first purchaser, and therefore never shall succeed.

That so far as the feud is really antiquum, the law traces it back, and will not suffer any to inherit but the blood of those ancestors, from whom the feud was conveyed to the late proprietor. But when, though length of time, it can trace it no farther then the law admits any of the descendants of any ancestor either paternal or maternal [of last traced ancestor].

The rules of inheritance that remain are only rules of evidence, calculated to investigate who was the purchasing ancestor was; which in feudis vere antiquis has in the process of time been forgotten, and is supposed so be in feuds that are held ut antiquis.

6.*The collateral heir of the person last seised must be his next collateral kinsman of the whole blood.*

First he must be his next collateral kinsman, either personally or jure representationis; which proximity is reckoned according to the canonical degrees of consanguinity. Secondly, the heir need not be the nearest kinsman absolutely, but only sub modo; that is he must the nearest kinsman of the whole blood; for if there be a much nearer kinsman of the half blood, a distant kinsman of the whole blood shall be admitted, and the other entirely excluded; nay the estate shall escheat to the lord, sooner than the half blood shall inherit.....A kinsman of the whole blood is he that is derived, not only from the same ancestor, but from the same couple of ancestors.....Bastards are incapable of being heirs as they are not of the whole blood

7.....*In collateral inheritances the male stocks shall be preferred to the female, (that is, kindred derived from the blood of the male ancestors, however remote, shall be*

admitted before those from the blood of the female, however near)- unless where the lands have in fact descended from a female.

Thus the relations on the father side are admitted in infinitum, before those on the mother's side are admitted at all; and the relations of the father's father, before those of the father's mother; and so on."

If on the other hand, no lineal descendant or collateral descendants of the first purchaser are found then in this case his estates, would revert by "escheat" to the next immediate lord of the fee, where in the case the estates are held in chief it would revert to the crown. If an intermediate lordship could be proved to exist between the crown and the tenant in fee simple, such intermediate lord would then have the escheat. The crown or intermediate lord, as the case may be, may then grant these estates to a person of their choosing⁵.

As to what is meant by first purchaser, Blackstone⁶ defines *purchase as the possession of lands and tenements, which a man hath by his own act or agreement, and not by descent from any of his ancestors or kindred. If a man, seised in fee, devises his whole estate to his heir at law, so that the heir takes neither a greater nor a less estate by the devise than he would have done without it he shall be adjudged to take it by descent. Furthermore, if an estate be made to A for life, remainder to his right heirs in fee, his heirs shall take by descent. The difference, in effect, between the acquisition of an estate by descent and by purchase, consists principally in these two points. 1. That by purchase the estate acquires a new inheritable quality, and is descendible to the owner's blood in general, and not the blood only of some particular ancestor. 2. An estate taken by purchase will not make the heir answerable for the acts of ancestor, as an estate by descent will.*

Over a period of time the collection of finances from the royal prerogative, including the aforementioned *primer seisin* fell into disuse. During the reign of Henry VII, the king undertook a reform of the crown finances, especially the royal income due from

⁵Ibid. Pages [245, 246](#).

⁶Ibid. p [241 to 243](#).

the royal prerogative, which included the relief from *primer seisin*. When Henry had come to the throne in 1485, the collection of this income had allowed to lapse in many cases. Henry VII set out to remedy this situation and regain the income to which he was entitled under feudal custom. Henry VII's tenants did not greet his new policy with great enthusiasm. Some historians go further and propose that by the late reign of Henry VII his fiscal policy was riddled with corruption. Henry VII's chief financial advisors Sir Edmund Dudley and Sir Richard Empson were prominent in the collection of money for the king, and they had amassed a great amount of wealth and acquired large estates. Indeed it being one of the principal accusations levied against Empson and Dudley that by color of false inquisitions they compelled many persons to sue out livery from the crown, who by no means were tenants thereunto⁷. When the next king Henry VIII came to the throne, Dudley and Empson were charged with treason and executed⁸. Others have said that their crime was a nominal one, the real reason for the charge was their unpopularity stemming from their collection of the royal income. Whatever the reason, family historians should keep this in mind when determining the medieval family tree during this period.

The National Archives of Great Britain contains a treasure trove of medieval inquisition post mortems, royal grants and other legal documents. But a family historian when tracing a medieval family tree is faced with a conundrum. On the one hand legal documents are *prima facie* evidence of the descent of the people in question. But on the other hand due to sometimes long time periods, political influence, and corruption these descents can be debateable. An inquisition post mortem, a licence to entry and subsequent possession of the properties are confirmation by the overlord or crown as the case may be, of the ancestry of the person(s) in question. These inquisition post mortems and licence to entry are similar in a way to our modern day birth certificates, in that the state recognizes these as *prima facie* evidence of the statements made in the certificates. Of course, a certificate may be erroneous for one reason or another, and there are legal avenues for

⁷ Blackstone, Sir William, "The Oxford Edition of Blackstone, *Commentaries on the laws of England*". Oxford University Press, 2016, [p45](#), Google Books, 2018, Accessed 18 Aug 2018.

⁸ T.B. Howell, "A Complete Collection Of State Trials And Proceedings For High Treason And Other Crimes And Misdemeanors" . Vol 1, [p283](#) , hathitrust.org, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

changing the certificate as long as it is supported by further evidence. In a similar fashion, legal proceedings in the Medieval Ages were quite common concerning the possession of land.

In this respect, it is submitted that the statements made in any current inquisition post mortem and licences to entry should be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of fact unless there is preponderance of other substantive evidence to suggest otherwise.

Lastly, it should also be emphasised that inquisition post mortem and/or licence to entry while confirming certain people as being kin and heirs, they also by the very nature are confirming others are not.

2. Sir Thomas Cokesey

Returning now to the specific circumstances surrounding the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville.

Sir Thomas Cokesey alias Greville made his will⁹ in 1497 and he died soon thereafter on the 6th March 1498¹⁰. His will was probated on the 28th March 1498¹¹. In that will¹², Sir Thomas requested that he be buried in the parish Church of All Saints of Weston beside his father. He bequeathed to the King, Henry the Seventh, his best neck chain to the value of 200 pounds or more so that by his great royal power he may be favourably inclined that they deduct possessions to the value of eight marks into mortmain in order to maintain indefinitely a chaplain to celebrate for Sir Thomas and his ancestors in the church of Weston and also that the King might be inclined with great grace and royal favour toward his son William. He willed and assigned for the chaplain's maintenance his possessions in Weston Campden, Charlton Kings in the

⁹ "Will Of Sir Thomas Cokesey Or Cokesay | The National Archives". Ref. [PROB 11/111/353](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, . Accessed 15 Aug 2018; "Probate Of Thomas COKESEY 1498", [PROB 11/11/353](#) , *Web Familia Historia Scripta 2018*, , Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

¹⁰ "The Complete Peerage Of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain And The United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct, Or Dormant, Vol. 6, 2nd Edition". [P 180.181](#), *Dcms.lds.org* 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

¹¹ See footnote 8

¹² See footnote 8

county of Gloucestershire and in Etington, Pillarton and Drayton in the county of Warwickshire to the value aforesaid. He bequeathed the residue of all those lands and holdings that might remain completely to William, his son and his heirs forever by virtue of the form and effect of fourteen charters. He also left a hundred marks to his wife, two hundred pounds to William his son for his marriage, and twenty pounds to Elizabeth his daughter. Sir Thomas Cokesey had been married to Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Vaughan. After Sir Thomas' death in March 1498, Elizabeth married John Grey, Lord Grey of Wilton, after whose death in 3rd April 1499 she married Sir Edward Stanley who was afterwards called Lord Mounteagle¹³.

3. The children of Sir Thomas Cokesey.

Apparently Sir Thomas died without any legitimate heirs of his body, and his vast estate was divided amongst his many collateral kinsmen. It seems that the reason why his children Elizabeth and William failed to inherit was that they were illegitimate. There are a number of pleas¹⁴ brought by William Childe against the executors of Sir Thomas Cokesey where it is specifically stated that Elizabeth was the bastard daughter of Sir Thomas. Whilst there is no specific mention of William Cokesey being illegitimate, he was very much alive and in the service of the king¹⁵ sometime after the estate of Sir Thomas Cokesey was settled on his many collateral heirs. Thus leading to the conclusion that William Cokesey was also illegitimate. This William Cokesey married Joan the daughter and heir of Anthony Wolfe¹⁶. Shortly thereafter a dispute arose between John Grevell and Edmund Childe and his wife Elizabeth the daughter of Sir Thomas Cokesey knight concerning the title of certain lands in Pillyardington Etyington and Drayton in the county of Warwick and Weston Maudite, Chepyng of Campden and Charleton kynge in the county of Gloucestershire. The

¹³See footnote 9

¹⁴"Childe V Altoftes. Plaintiffs: William Childe. Defendants: William... | The National Archives". Ref. [C 1/196/73](#)
Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018;

"Chyld V Altofte. Plaintiffs: William Chyld. Defendants: William Altofte And... | The National Archives". Ref. [C1/88/2](#)
Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

¹⁵"Calender Of The Patent Rolls, Preserved In The Public Record Office. V.2 1494-1509." [p277-278 hathitrust.org](#), 2018,
Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

¹⁶"Cokesey V Altoft. Plaintiffs: William, Son Of Sir Thomas Cokesey, Knight,... | The National Archives", Ref. [C1/238/44](#)
Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

parties agreed to settle the dispute by means of mediation. The outcome of the mediation was an indenture dated 20th February 1504¹⁷ wherein it was agreed between the parties that John Grevell and his heirs shall have title to Weston and Pillyardton, and Edmund and Elizabeth and her heirs shall have title to the five messuages of land in Campden and also shall have the lands and tenements in Etyngton Drayton and Charleton which were in dispute. The indenture also stated that John Grevell was to pay 100 marcs to Edmund and Elizabeth in instalments. It is highly probable that William Cokesey was dead by this date 1504, thus enabling Elizabeth to take legal action against the Grevilles as the heir of her brother William Cokesey.

There is a mention of a William Cokesey in 1531, when a William Cokesey purchased a moiety of a manor called Little Wolverton in Worcestershire. This William Cokesey is said to be the son of John Cooksey of Evesham and grandson of Richard Cooksey of Mitton¹⁸. In William Cokesey's will dated 1581 he left the manor and house at Little Wolverton to his wife Alice for life with reversion to Anne Croft, widow of his nephew Martin Croft, for her life, and afterwards to the heirs male of his sister Alice wife of Humphrey Acton¹⁹ from whom the Actons of Wolverton are descended²⁰. As this William Cooksey of Little Wolverton was excluded from the estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey, he was either *prima facie* not a relation or a very distant relation of Sir Thomas Cokesay. Indeed it follows, he probably was not a male lineal descendant of Walter de Cokesay who died in 1296 [see Chart C], otherwise he would have a claim on the Cokesey estates [see Tables 4 and 5].

As to the illegitimate William Cokesey, it seems he was not successfull in obtaining possession of any of the estates of his father Sir Thomas Cokesey. The fourteen charters mentioned in his will have not been found in the record, with the exception of

¹⁷"Settlement Of A Dispute Between John Greville And Edmund And Elizabeth Childe | The National Archives", Ref. [U269/T176/9](#) *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, .Accessed 15 Aug 2018; "Settlement Between John Grevell And Edmund Childe 1504" , Ref. [U269/T176/9](#) *web Familia Historia Scripta*, 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

¹⁸"The heraldry of Worcestershire... : by Grazebrook, H. Sydney (Henry Sydney), 1873" , [p134](#) , *Archive.org*, 2018, Accessed 15 Aug. 2018.

¹⁹"Parishes: Stoulton." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. 532-537. *British History Online*. [p.532-537](#) , *british-history.ac.uk* 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018.

²⁰"A Genealogical And Heraldic History Of The Commoners Of Great Britain And Ireland, Enjoying Territorial Possessions Or High Official Rank". Vol. 4, By John Burke, 1838, [p687](#) *Google Books* 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018.

one dated 12th May 1497²¹. This latter charter conveyed all those lands and tenements he had in the towns and fields of Pylarton, Etyngton & Drayton in the county of Warwickshire and in the towns and fields of Weston Maudyte, Campden, & Charlton Kings in the county of Gloucestershire to trustees.

It seems that contrary to his intentions of his will, the vast estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey were split up amongst his seven collateral kinsmen. Sir Thomas's estates included the "Greville Estates" (see Table 3), the "Cokesey Estates" (see Tables 4 and 5), the "de Brewes Estates" (see Table 2), and the "de Sancto Petro Estates" (Table 1). The ultimate recipients of these estates were John Greville, Robert Russell, Robert Wynter, Roger Horton, John Yonge, Maurice Berkeley, and Thomas Earl of Surrey.

4. The Greville Estates – Greville parcel – Table 3

After the death of Sir Thomas, John Greville as a kinsman and heir of Sir Thomas entered on the Greville estates. The writer has not found any record of a licence of entry or an inquisition post mortem. These records may have been lost or misplaced over time. Evenso, John Greville was involved in a dispute²² with Thomas Lygon in 1500-1501 over the manors of Milcote, Weston Maudit, Weston upon Avyn, and Welford, where John Greville's relationship to Sir Thomas Cokesey is given. In this dispute it is stated that

"John Grevell, son of Rauf, son of William, son of Ludwyke, brother of John, father of John, father of Sir Thomas Cokesey"

There are ample contemporary documents to confirm one branch of the above descent, but we will only cite a few.

²¹"Settlement by Thomas Cokesey | The National Archives", Ref. [U269/T176/5](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018;

"Charter Of Thomas Cokesey 1497", Ref. [U269/T176/5](#) web *Familia Historia Scripta* 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

²² "Grevell V Lygon. Plaintiffs: John Grevell, Son Of Rauf, Son Of William, Son... | The National Archives", Ref. [C 1/240/67](#) *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

Firstly, starting with a William Greville, who was the father of the above mentioned Lodowyke and John. He was a successful wool merchant and is mentioned in the biography of his son John in the History of Parliament²³. William Greville purchased many properties in Gloucestershire which included Chipping Camden, Milcote and others²⁴. [see also Table 3]. He had at least five sons, Lewis, Richard, Thomas, William, and John and a daughter Alice who are all mentioned in a royal grant of 1406²⁵. Ludowyke alias Lewis was found to be the son and heir of William Greville in the laters' inquisition post mortem²⁶.

This William Greville was also in possession of the manor of Sezincote and the advowson there in 1388/89 when he was sued by John Flambaud over this manor²⁷. Presumably this legal action was unsuccessful or was settled for there exists a confirmation²⁸ in 1402 from the Abbot of Bruen to John Greville (I) and Sybil his wife of the manor of Sezincote in the county of Gloucester. Sybil was the only daughter and heir of Sir Robert Corbet who died in 1417. In the inquisition post mortem²⁹ on Sir Robert Corbet it refers to Sybil as the wife of John Greville (I) of Sezincote. Sybil died childless in 1425³⁰ and John Greville (I) remarried Joyce the sister of Hugh Cokesey. This John Greville (I) died in 1444, and amongst his many estates are listed in his inquisition post mortem³¹ are the properties formerly of Sir Robert Corbet which he held for life, though no mention is made of the manor Sezincote. A detailed biography of this John Greville (I) is given in the History of Parliament³². After his death, the properties of the deceased Sir Robert Corbert reverted to the Corbet family.

²³ "GREVILLE, John (D.1444), Of Sezincote, Glos. | History Of Parliament Online". [History of Parliament Online, 1386-1421, John Greville 1444](#) Accessed 16 Aug 2018

²⁴"Settlement by William Greville | The National Archives". Ref. [U269/T176/1](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018;

"Manor Of Charingworth And Property In Charingworth, Ebrington And Todenham | The National Archives". Ref. [U269/T199](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

²⁵Calendar Of Patent Rolls Henry IV Vol3. [p282 hathitrust.org](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

²⁶Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 18, Henry IV. [No. 621](#), *british-history.ac.uk* 2018, Accessed 16 August 2018

²⁷The Genealogist. , vol 14 [p.24](#), *Archive.org*, Accessed 16 August 2018

²⁸"Manor Of Sezincote And Various Properties In Sezincote | The National Archives". Ref. [U269/T190](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

²⁹ Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 20, Henry V. [No. 739-741](#), *british-history.ac.uk* 2018, Accessed 16 August 2018

³⁰"Sybil, wife of John Grevell | Mapping the Medieval Countryside" Ref. [E-CIPM 22-167](#), *inquisitionspostmortem.ac.uk*, 2018, Accessed 2018

³¹"John Grevyll | Mapping the Medieval Countryside" Ref. [E-CIPM 26-304](#), *inquisitionspostmortem.ac.uk*, 2018, Accessed 2018

³² "GREVILLE, John (D.1444), Of Sezincote, Glos. | History Of Parliament Online". [History of Parliament Online, 1386-1421, John Greville 1444](#) Accessed 16 Aug 2018

John Greville's (I) heir was stated in his inquisition post mortem³³ to be his son John Greville (II), by his second wife Joyce daughter of Walter Cokesey. In the same inquisition, John Greville (II) age is given as 17 years. This John Greville (II) died some fourty years later in 1480, and in his inquisition post mortem³⁴ it is stated that he died in possession of the manor of Sessincote of Gloucester. According to his inquisition post mortem³⁵ his next heir was his son Thomas Greville, who later adopted the name of Cokesey.

This Thomas Cokesey died on the 6th March 1498³⁶ and the manor of Sesincote subsequently formed part of Greville parcel of his estates (see Table 3).

The other branch of the above descent according to contemporary records does potentially contain an error but does not materially effect the inheritance.

As mentioned above William Greville who died in 1401 had at least five sons: Lewis, Richard, Thomas, John (I), and William³⁷. Two of his sons married sisters, daughters and coheirs Sir Giles de Ardene³⁸. The son Lewis married Margaret, and the other son William married Joan³⁹. The estates of Sir Giles de Ardene were effectively partitioned in 1399, when the manors of Drayton and Dunstewe, in Oxfordshire were conveyed to Lewis Greville and Margaret his wife, and the manors of the manors of Horley, Wykeham and Yelbury in Oxfordshire to William Greville and Joan with remainders to each other⁴⁰.

³³See footnote 30

³⁴“Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem Sive Escaetarum : Printed By Command Of His Majesty King George III In Pursuance Of An Address Of The House Of Commons Of Great Britain, Vol. 4th. *Dcms.Lds.Org*, 2018, p.401. Accessed 10 Oct 2018.

³⁵“Greville, John, Kt Surrey, Sussex, Warw, Derb, Wilts, Glos, Bucks, Worcs | The National Archives”. *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, C 140/77/72. Accessed 10 Oct 2018.

³⁶See footnote 9

³⁷See footnote 24

³⁸“Calendar of Patent Rolls Richard II vol. 2 p.133, hathitrust.org, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

³⁹“Feet of Fines | Medieval Genealogy” Ref. [CP25/1/191/24 No. 71](https://cp25/1/191/24>No. 71), *medievalgenealogy.org.uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁴⁰“Feet of Fines | Medieval Genealogy” Ref. [CP25/1/191/24 No. 71](https://cp25/1/191/24>No. 71), *medievalgenealogy.org.uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

Lewis Greville was buried in Drayton in 1419 and his inscription states “Hic jacet Lodowic Grevell quonda dominus de Drayton et Margareta uxor eius et hered Domini Egidi de Ardene qui quidem lodowic obiit xviii die mensis Augusti anno domini m ccc xix qui [cuj aie] pacietur Ds.” a translation of which reads “Here lies Lodowic Grevell lord of Drayton and Margaret his wife and heir of Giles de Ardene who died on the eighteenth day of August in the year of lord one thousand four hundred and nineteen [on whose soul be favourable.?]”⁴¹ Some family historians have erroneously dated this inscription as 28th day of August 1438. It is important to note when deciphering this monument that the roman numeral x is represented by symbolic christian cross. At first glance, the symbolic christian cross appears to represent the roman numeral I, which has lead to these erroneous dates.

His son and heir John Greville (III) was also buried in Drayton. He was buried in a plain tomb with an effigy of a knight. On either side of the head of the knight are the arms of Ardene, and a shield of Arderne impaling a chevron between crosses crosslet. The marginal inscription is inscribed “Hic jacet Johanes Grevell armiger filius et heres Lodowici Grevell de Drayton qui quidem Jhannes obiit xviii die mensis August anno Domini m cccc xl cui aie pacietur Ds. Amen.” which translated reads “Here lies John Grevell knight, son and heir of Lodovic Grevell of Drayton which John died the 18th day of the month of August in the year of our lord 1440 on whose soul be favourable. Amen”⁴²

We should note that according to the brass rubbings of the tombs given in the publication “Warwick castle and its earls, from Saxon times to the present day” the dates and pedigree are contrary to what is proposed by Dugdale, Edmondson and many other historians. The later propose that Ludowic’s son and heir was William Greville and Ludowic died in 1438. This is consistent with the above mentioned descent referred to in the dispute between the Grevilles and Thomas Lygon. However, the tomb of John Greville in Drayton chapel clearly states that John (III) was the son and heir of Ludowic Greville of Drayton and that Ludowic died in 1419.

⁴¹Greville, Frances Evelyn. *Warwick Castle And Its Earls, Etc.* 1903., [p.605](#) , archive.org, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁴²Greville, Frances Evelyn. *Warwick Castle And Its Earls, Etc.* 1903, [p.606](#) archive.org, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

Furthermore, the publication VCH Oxfordshire states in a footnote (222) “*An inaccurate translation, reading John (d. 1441) for William (d. 1440), has been incised round the edge of the slab; this translation was followed in Gent. Mag. 1831, cl(2). 299.*” The writer directs any readers to the actual publication “[Warwick castle and its earls, from Saxon times to the present day](#)” where a depiction of the brass is shown. I leave it to the readers to determine whether it says John or William and also the dates.

Despite the apparent conflict of facts, there is one scenario that fits both. That is John Greville (III) was the eldest son and heir of Ludowic, and that he died without heirs of his body and William his brother was his next heir.

However, we do have a Ludowic alias Lewis Greville still in possession of certain lands and tenements in Drayton in 1428⁴³. Presumably, this Lewis was a younger son of Lewis.

The next in line to the succession was one Ralph Greville who married Katherine⁴⁴ daughter and co-heir of Thomas Poyntz of Frampton-Cottell who brought to the Greville family the right to quarterings of Poyntz, Bardolph, Mallet, Clanebow and Acton⁴⁵. The records on this Ralph are scarce though we have him granting property in Hanwell, Gloucestershire in 1452⁴⁶ and later we have him involved in a dispute with John Chambre, where it is alleged he forcible entered, assaulted, and stole from John Chambre in his manor of Hanwell in Oxfordshire⁴⁷.

⁴³Inquisitions and assessments relating to feudal aids, with other analogous documents preserved in the Public record office; A.D. 1284-1431; Vol IV *Internet Archive*, 2018, p.[187](#). Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁴⁴Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry VII 1494-1509. v.2 [p.192](#), *hathitrust.org* 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁴⁵Greville, Frances Evelyn. *Warwick Castle And Its Earls, Etc.* 1903., [p.606](#), *archive.org*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁴⁶“Property in Hanwell (co Oxon) | Kent Archives and Local History”, Ref. [U269/T257](#), *kentarchives.org.uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁴⁷“Chambre V Grevill. Plaintiffs: John Chambre, Esquire, Of Northampton.... | The National Archives”. Ref. [C.1/2/46](#) *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

Next in succession, we have John Greville (IV) who is said to have married Joan daughter of Humphrey Forester⁴⁸. There is some doubt regarding the veracity of this marriage, in this regard we refer to the following citations in the footnote⁴⁹.

This John Greville (IV) was in possession of the manor of Drayton and some land in Duns Tew, Gloucestershire in 1482 when he was alleged to defaulted on a debt repayment⁵⁰. His debt problems continued well into the next century for there are a series of related records concerning debt⁵¹. Apparently, John Greville (IV) came into possession of the Greville estate of Sir Thomas Cokesey sometime in early 1500 as these properties are mentioned in these records concerning his debt⁵². It seems John Greville was also in possession of the manor of Lee, Lincolnshire⁵³, which was part of the de Brewes estate to which he had no claim. It is probably for this reason that the sheriff seised the manor of Lee into the kings hands.

In 1499, John Greville (IV) as the son of Katherine⁵⁴ and the heir of his aunt, Alice Poyntz, apparently inherited half of said manor of Nympsfield, Gloucestershire⁵⁵. He died before 27 April 1507 when his son and heir Edward sought a licence to enter the lands of the deceased John Greville (IV) and his wife Joan⁵⁶.

It is this John Greville (IV) that entered the Greville lands as kinsman and heir of Sir Thomas Cokesey. It is clear that this John Greville (IV) had a valid claim to the

⁴⁸Greville, Frances Evelyn. *Warwick Castle And Its Earls, Etc.* 1903., [p.606](#), archive.org, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁴⁹Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry VII 1494-1509. v.2 [p.192](#), hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018; The National Archives, *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C 1/11/378](#), [AC/D/3/23/a-c](#), [C 1/41/21](#), [C 1/157/67](#), [SC 8/344/E1296](#), Accessed 11 Oct 2018

⁵⁰"Debtor: John Greville Of Drayton In Oxon [Bloxham Hundred] Esquire, ... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C 131/247/19](#), [C 131/81/03](#), et al Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁵¹"Debtor: John Greville {Grevyle}, Of Drayton In Oxon. [Bloxham Hundred], Esquire, And... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C 131/85/22](#), et al Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁵²"Debtor: John Greville {Grevyle}, Of Drayton In Oxon. [Bloxham Hundred], Esquire, And... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C 131/86/17](#), [C 131/85/25](#), [C 131/86/16](#), [C 131/86/1](#), [C 131/85/22](#), Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁵³"Debtor: John Greville {Grevyle}, Of Drayton In Oxon. [Bloxham Hundred], Esquire, And... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C 131/85/22](#), Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁵⁴Calendar of the Patent Rolls, Henry VII 1494-1509. v.2 [p.192](#), hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁵⁵"Feet of fine | Medieval Genealogy", Ref. [CP 25/1/294/80 No. 70](#) *medieval.org.uk* 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018; "Debtor: John Grevyle of Milcote in [Barlichway Hundred] in Warwicks | The National Archives" Ref. [C 131/253/10](#) *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁵⁶Calendar of the Patent Rolls Henry VII 1494-1509 v.2 [p.504](#), hathitrust.org, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

Greville estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey, with the possible exception of a moiety of the manor of Great Rissington (see Table 3).

It should be noted that a moiety of the Great Rissington manor⁵⁷ was first purchased by John Greville (I) from Henry Hussee in 1444. Thus John Greville (I) in principle may be regarded as the first acquirer of the feod of this moiety and accordingly the moiety should only pass to his offspring. However, John Greville (IV) was not a descendant of the offspring of John Greville (I) and his claim to this manor is doubtful. But notwithstanding, John Greville (IV) claimed possession and sold it to the trustees of the owners of the other moiety of the Great Rissington manor⁵⁸.

Also, the following records shed some light on the relationship between John Greville (IV) and Sir Richard Empson, the king's financial adviser and lawyer. In 1500, we have John Greville paying Sir Richard Empson for his legal counsel⁵⁹. Furthermore, this John Greville (IV) leased the manor of Sezincote to Sir Richard Empson for twenty years for 50 pounds, subject to a reimbursement if Elizabeth Stanley the former wife of Sir Thomas Cokesey obtains dower of the manor⁶⁰. In another matter we have John Greville (IV) quitting any rights he had in the manor of Goldicote to Sir Richard Empson⁶¹. The latter is somewhat curious as this manor was previously in the possession of the Russells and Wynters who sold it to Sir Richard Empson, and was not part of the Greville estates⁶². The manors of Sezincote and Goldicote were then the subject of a dispute⁶³ in 1510 between Sir Thomas Lucy and Sir Richard Empson, the former claiming that they were given in marriage and the latter claiming only the lease of Sezincote was so given.

⁵⁷"Parishes: Great Rissington." *A History of the County of Gloucester: Volume 6*. Ed. C R Elrington. London: Victoria County History, 1965. [p98-106](#), [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁵⁸*Ibid.*

⁵⁹Citation needed

⁶⁰"Indenture Of Demise By John Grevill, Of Milcotes, Co. Warwick, To Richard Emson, Of... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [E 40/935](#). Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁶¹Calendar of the close rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Henry VIII. Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records [K.H. Ledward.], v.2 1500-1509. [pp.18-19](#). *Hathitrust*, 2018, Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁶²"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/260/29". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, The National Archives [CP 25/1/260/29 no.15](#). Accessed 15 Oct 2018.

⁶³"Henry VIII: March 1510 | British History Online". *British-History.Ac.Uk*, 2018, [6 March.S.P. Hen. VIII., 1, f. 157. R.O.](#). Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

5. The Cokesey Estates – Russell parcel – Table 4

Robert Russell some two years after the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey, in 28 February 1500, was granted a licence of entry as

*“Robert Russell one of the kinsmen and heirs of Thomas Cokesey, knight, to wit, son of Robert the son of Robert son of Agnes, one of the daughters of Thomas Hodyngton, the son of Agnes daughter of Cecily the daughter of Walter Cokesey, knight, the father of Hugh father of Walter father of Hugh brother of Joice mother of said Thomas Cokesey”*⁶⁴

As far as the writer can ascertain, there was no inquisition post mortems concerning the lands of Sir Thomas Cokesey except for the county of Cheshire. However, the names of the estates which the Russell family and others inherited from Sir Thomas Cokesey can be reconstructed from other records [See Table 1 to 5 below]. In particular the inquisition post mortem of his father John Greville⁶⁵ includes a list of the estates in all counties with the exception of Cheshire .

As to the pedigree in the aforementioned licence, whether this was, at the time of the grant of the licence, based on documentary evidence can only be speculated. Even so, seeing as it spans some six generations, it is not surprising there is a number of errors in the aforementioned pedigree.

These errors in the pedigree are due in part to missing generations. Firstly, contrary to what is stated above, there is missing a John [Greville] from the pedigree. Namely, Joyce Cokesey, the widow of Leonard Stepulton, had a son named John Greville who died in 1480⁶⁶ , who in turn had said son Sir Thomas Greville alias Cokesey, the subject of this paper⁶⁷. Secondly, also missing from the pedigree is another Walter

⁶⁴Calender of the Patent rolls, Henry VII, 1494-1509, vol. 2, [p.192](#) hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁶⁵“Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem Sive Escaetarum : Printed By Command Of His Majesty King George III...,” Vol. 4 [p.401](#), dcms.lds.org 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁶⁶The history of the county palatine and city of Chester; compiled from original evidences in public offices, v.2. "The History Of The County Palatine And City Of Chester; Compiled From Original Evidences In Public Offices, The Harleian And Cottonian MSS., Parochial ... V.2.". Hathitrust, 2018, [p.337](#). Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁶⁷Ibid.

Cokesey who died in August 1407⁶⁸ shortly after his father and namesake who died in June 1405⁶⁹. These corrections are reflected in the accompanying family tree charts [e.g. see Charts C & D]. It should be noted that there is no mention in the aforementioned licence of the surname of the husband of Cecily Cokesey and their daughter Agnes. Some Family Historians have proposed that the husband of Cecily Cokesey is one Thomas Cassy.

The Russell branch of this pedigree can be confirmed by contemporary documents tracing back from at least Robert Russell [the licensee] to Thomas Hodyngton to which we will give a brief outline.

1. Robert Russell (I) 1476-1502 who married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Baynham.

Robert Russell (I) who received the licence of entry to the estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey died soon after in 1502 as shown by his inquisition post mortem⁷⁰. This inquisition post mortem⁷¹ showed that at the time of his death he was in possession of the Cokesey estates [See Table 4] and other Russell family lands which included the manor of Strensham, co. Worcestershire amongst others. The manor of Strensham⁷² had been in the possession of the Russell family since 1298–9 when James Russell had purchased the manor. In particular the inquisition states that Elizabeth Russell, mother of Robert Russell (II) his father, was seised of said manor of Strensham etc and had bequeathed it to her son Robert (II) and his heirs. Furthermore it mentions his brother Kynard Russell who was granted an annuity for life. The inquisition post mortem also states that Robert Russell (I) had married Elizabeth the daughter of

⁶⁸Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry IV, Vol 19, [pp. 50-65 No. 175](#), [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁶⁹Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry IV, Vol 18, [pp. 376-398 No. 1124](#), [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁷⁰Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 2, [No. 562](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁷¹Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 2, [No. 562](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁷²"Parishes: Strensham." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4*. London: Victoria County History, 1924. [p202-208](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

Thomas Beynham by way of a marriage settlement, and that John Russell⁷³ his son, aged 8 and more, was his next heir⁷⁴.

2.2. Robert Russell (II) c1455-1493 who married Joan daughter of Sir Kinard de la Bcere.

Robert Russell (II) of Strensham, co. Worcestershire died in 1493⁷⁵. His inquisition post mortem⁷⁶ held in Worcestershire refers to his mother Elizabeth Russell, widow being seised of substantial properties in Worcestershire which she bequeathed to him and his heirs. At the time of his death, he possessed the manors and advowsons of Strensham and Peopleton, the manors of Bulton, Dormeston, and Thornedon. It also mentions that he held five salt-springs (*bullar' aque salse*) in Wyche, worth 20s., held of Walter Graunt, and John Heth, Bailiffs of Wyche, service unknown. Furthermore he was receiving 22s rent from the manor of Hodyngton. His inquisition post mortem⁷⁷ held in Worcestershire mentions the marriage settlement of his son and heir Robert (I) the younger to Elizabeth the daughter of Thomas Beynham. Another inquisition post mortem was held in Gloucestershire⁷⁸, in which it states that Robert Russell (II) the elder had married Joan. It has been said⁷⁹ that this Joan was the daughter of Sir Kinard de la Bere, though the writer has not seen any definitive primary references in support of this conclusion. His son and heir was Robert Russell (I) aged 17 years⁸⁰.

2.1 John Russell

This person is not mentioned in the aforementioned licence to entry of 1500. He appears to be the eldest son of Robert Russell (III) and Elizabeth Throckmorton. He

⁷³"RUSSELL, John I (1493/94-1556), And Strensham, Worcs. | History Of Parliament Online". Historyofparliamentonline.Org, 2018, [History of Parliament Online](#). Accessed 20 Aug 2018.

⁷⁴Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 2, [No. 562](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁷⁵Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 1, [No. 888](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁷⁶ibid

⁷⁷ibid

⁷⁸Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 1, [No. 937](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁷⁹"Parishes: Strensham." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4*. London: Victoria County History, 1924. p202-208
british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁸⁰Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 1, [No. 937](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

was in possession of the Russell family properties in 1461 when he lost the manor and lordship of Strensham to the king by reason of an act of forfeiture in Parliament⁸¹. Apparently John Russell was a supporter of Henry VI and when Henry was deposed by Edward IV, the Russell lands were forfeited. He was initially pardoned in March 1460 upon payment of forty pounds⁸², but for some reason his lands were subsequently forfeited. It is not known when John Russell died. It seems his mother Elizabeth Russell regained the properties sometime prior to 1475. His mother then bequeathed⁸³ by way of will these properties to her younger son Robert Russell (II).

3. Robert Russell (III) c1410-c1455 married Elizabeth⁸⁴ daughter of Sir John Throckmorton⁸⁵.

Robert Russell (III) the son of a William Russell⁸⁶ was in possession of the Russell family estates by 1428⁸⁷, which included the manor of Strensham, which were formerly held by Agnes Russell, presumably his mother. Robert was still in possession in 1431, when he is stated as being in possession of the manors of Strensham and Dormyston, along with a moiety of the manor of Huddington co. Worcestershire⁸⁸, which moiety Robert (III) had inherited from his mother. Subsequently, an agreement was subsequently reached between the Russells and Wynters concerning this manor. For in later years, the manor of Huddington was in the possession of the Wynters and the Russells received in return 22s in rent⁸⁹. The manor of Huddington remained in the possession of the Wynters until the Seventeenth

⁸¹Calendar of the patent rolls preserved in the Public record office / prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records., 1461-1467 Edward IV v. 1. "Calendar Of The Patent Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office / Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. 1461-1467 Edward IV V. 1.". [Hathitrust](#), 2018, [p.186](#) [p.189](#) Accessed 11 Oct 2018.

⁸²Calendar of the patent rolls, v.6. "Calendar Of The Patent Rolls, Preserved In The Public Record Office : Henry VI, 1422-1461 / Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The ... V.6.". [Hathitrust](#), 2018, [p.576](#). Accessed 12 Oct 2018.

⁸³Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 2, [No. 562](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁸⁴,"The Greenes Of Rhode Island, With Historical Records Of English Ancestry, 1534-1902;". [Archive.Org](#), 2018, [p.736](#), [Archive.Org](#), 2018, Accessed 21 Aug 2018.

⁸⁵"THROCKMORTON, John (D.1445), Of Throckmorton In Fladbury, Worcs. And Coughton, Warws. | History Of Parliament Online". [History of Parliament Online](#) Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁸⁶"Parishes: Strensham." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4.* London: Victoria County History, 1924. [p202-208](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁸⁷"Inquisitions And Assessments Relating To Feudal Aids, With Other Analogous Documents Preserved In The Public Record Office; A.D. 1284-1431; Published By Authority Of H.M. Principal Secretary Of State For The Home Department". [Archive.Org](#), 2018, [p.322](#), [p.326](#). Accessed 12 Oct 2018.

⁸⁸*Ibid.*

⁸⁹"Parishes: Huddington." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3.* London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

century⁹⁰. In 1434, John Throckmorton and other trustees conveyed the manors and advowsons of Strensham and Peopleton to Robert Russell (III) and Elizabeth his wife and their heirs forever⁹¹ presumably as part of a marriage settlement. Robert Russell (III) was still living in 1445 when he was the beneficiary of his father in law Sir John Throckmorton⁹². When Robert Russell died and who was his next heir has not been found in any records. Though, John Russell who appears to be his eldest son and heir was in possession of these estates in 1462 when he lost the manor and lordship of Strensham to the king by reason of an act of forfeiture in Parliament⁹³. However, it seems Elizabeth, the widow of Robert Russell of Strensham, regained the estates sometime prior to 1475 as we have a receipt given by her to John Campion for arrears in rent⁹⁴. Elizabeth Russell made a charter dated 4 April 1480⁹⁵ where she conveyed to Robert Throckmorton and other trustees for the performance of her will the properties of manor and advowson of Streynsham, manor of Bulton, bullaries in Wych. land, &c., in Defford and Worcester, and rents in Batenhale, Worcester and Hodyngton, in fee. In 10 June 1481⁹⁶, Elizabeth declared in writing her will that the said trustees should stand seised of said properties to her use for life, with remainder to the use of Robert, her son, for life only, and his heirs. Provision was also made for monies for the marriage of Joan and Elizabeth the daughters of Robert. Around the same time in 1482/83 Elizabeth, his widow gave an endowment to the Church of Strensham⁹⁷. The last mention we have of Elizabeth is in 1483-84, when a warrant was issued to stop people from hunting in the park of Strensham without her special licence. The king (Richard III) desiring to have the park replenished with game⁹⁸. Her heir was her younger son Robert Russell (II)⁹⁹.

⁹⁰Ibid.

⁹¹“Feet of Fines | Medieval Genealogy” [CP 25/1/260/27 No. 30](#), medievalgenealogy.org.uk 2018, Accessed, 21 Aug 2018

⁹²“The Greenes Of Rhode Island, With Historical Records Of English Ancestry, 1534-1902;”.Archive.Org, 2018, [p.736](#), Archive.Org, 2018, Accessed 21 Aug 2018.

⁹³“Calendar Of The Patent Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office / Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. 1461-1467 Edward IV V. 1.”. [Hathitrust](#), 2018, [p.189](#); [p.186](#) Accessed 21 Aug 2018.

⁹⁴“Collectanea”. Archive.Org, 2018, [p.34](#) Archive.Org, 2018, Accessed 21 Aug 2018.

⁹⁵Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 2, [No. 562](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁹⁶Ibid.

⁹⁷“Parishes: Strensham.” *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 4*. London: Victoria County History, 1924. [p202-208](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

⁹⁸Ibid.

⁹⁹Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Henry VII, Vol 2, [No. 562](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

4. *Agnes Hodyngton c1390-c1428 who married William Russell¹⁰⁰ c1380-1418/1419*

This William Russell¹⁰¹, was the son and heir of Sir John Russell, and had married Agnes a daughter of Thomas Hodyngton by virtue of a marriage settlement¹⁰² dated 1406. Prior to his death in 1405, Sir John Russell had made arrangements whereby his wife Lady Clinton would retain all the interests in the Russell estates including the manor of Strensham, with William his son retaining the manor of Dormston¹⁰³. Presumably William was of age in 1401 when he confirmed these arrangements made by his father¹⁰⁴. What happened next is a bit uncertain, but after the deaths of William and his step mother lady Clinton, the manor of Strensham and other lands were in the possession of William's widow Agnes¹⁰⁵. William Russell died sometime prior to 1418 when his widow Agnes was granted lands in Kent called Clinton¹⁰⁶. His heir was apparently his son Robert (III) who was in possession of these estates in 1428 and 1431¹⁰⁷.

5. *Sir Thomas Hodyngton¹⁰⁸ c1350-c1425 married Joan daughter of Richard Thurgrim¹⁰⁹*

The family of Hodynton had been in the possession of the manor of Huddington in county Worcestershire since the early 1300s¹¹⁰. In 1390, the manor of Hodynton and

¹⁰⁰"RUSSELL, William (D.1418/19), And Strensham, Worcs. | History Of Parliament Online". [History of Parliament Online](#)
Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁰¹"Pedigrees From The Plea Rolls: Collected From The Pleadings In The Various Courts Of Law, A.D. 1200 To 1500, From The Original Rolls In The Public Record Office". [Archive.Org](#), 2018, [p.240](#). Accessed 21 Aug 2018.

¹⁰²"Deeds Of Chaddesley Corbett, Droitwich, Etc. | The National Archives". [CR1998/J/Box 50](#)
[Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk](#), 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁰³"RUSSELL, William (D.1418/19), And Strensham, Worcs. | History Of Parliament Online". [History of Parliament Online](#)
Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁰⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵"Inquisitions And Assessments Relating To Feudal Aids, With Other Analogous Documents Preserved In The Public Record Office; A.D. 1284-1431; Published By Authority Of H.M. Principal Secretary Of State For The Home Department". [Archive.Org](#), 2018, [p.322](#), Accessed 12 Oct 2018.

¹⁰⁶"Grant By William Wrenne Of Southflete, To Agnes Late The Wife Of William Russell, Of The... | The National Archives". [Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk](#), 2018, [E 210/753](#). Accessed 22 Aug 2018.

¹⁰⁷"Inquisitions And Assessments Relating To Feudal Aids, With Other Analogous Documents Preserved In The Public Record Office; A.D. 1284-1431; Published By Authority Of H.M. Principal Secretary Of State For The Home Department". [Archive.Org](#), 2018, [p.322](#), [p.326](#). Accessed 12 Oct 2018.

¹⁰⁸"HODYNGTON, Thomas, Of Huddington, Worcs. 1386-1421| History Of Parliament Online". [History of Parliament Online](#)
Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁰⁹"THURGRIM, Richard (D.1396), Of Thorndon (Near Pershore), Worcs. | History Of Parliament Online". [History of Parliament Online](#)
Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹¹⁰"Parishes: Huddington." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412](#)
[british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

a salt-vat of 6 salt-springs (bullaria sex plumbo[rum] aque salse) in Wyche in the county of Worcester and other lands were settled by trustees on Thomas Hodyngton and Joan the daughter of Richard Thurgrim¹¹¹, presumably as part of a marriage settlement. Thomas Hodyngton had trained as a lawyer and among his many clients included Sir John Russell¹¹². Apparently he arranged a marriage between his daughter Agnes and Sir John Russell's eldest son William¹¹³. The date of Thomas' death is not known, though his manor of Hodyngton passed to his daughters and coheirs Agnes and Joan¹¹⁴. His daughter Joan had apparently married firstly Nicholas Stoke and then Roger Wynter who possessed the other moiety of the manor of Hodyngton¹¹⁵.

Habington (1560–1647) describes a window in the Hodyngton Church dedicated to this couple as follows “ a man in compleat harnys, and on hys coate armor Hodington's arms; in the next pane hys wyfe, on her mantell Hodington's arms, and on her inward garment, Argent on a bend engrailed and cotised Sables three molletts of the fyld; Hodington and Thurgrym. Subscribed. Orate pro animabus Thome Hodington, the rest broaken out”¹¹⁶

6. *Agnes Cassey married Walter Hodyngton c1320- ?.*

There are few contemporary records concerning this couple. The only one of significance is a window in Hodyngton Church, which Habington (1560–1647) describes as follows: “In the hyghest windowe on the northe syde of the chauncell a man armed ut supra, and bearinge on hys coate armor, Gules, a Salteyre Argent within a border Gules replenysed with mollets Or. In the next pane hys wife, on her mantell, Gules, a Salteyre Argent within a border Sables replenished with molletts Or. On her inward garment, Argent, on a bend gules, iii formaxles Or, being the coat of Cassy,

¹¹¹“Feet of Fines | Medieval Genealogy” Ref. [CP 25/1/289/56 No. 210](#) , [medieval.org.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹¹²“HODYNGTON, Thomas, Of Huddington, Worcs. 1386-1421| History Of Parliament Online”. [History of Parliament Online](#) Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹¹³ibid

¹¹⁴“Parishes: Huddington.” *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹¹⁵ibid

¹¹⁶A survey of Worcestershire. Edited John Amphlett., v.2 (pt.1-2). “A Survey Of Worcestershire. Edited By John Amphlett. V.2 (Pt.1-2).” *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.117](#). Accessed 15 Oct 2018.

impaled with Argent, on a bend Azure iii cinquefoyles Or, and underneathe, Orate pro animabus Walteri Hodington Armegeri et Agnetis uxoris eius"¹¹⁷. The only other record is a deed of 1339–40 in which Walter Hodyngton was named as a witness.¹¹⁸ Presumably, Walter was of age at the date of this deed.

There are no contemporary records when Walter died and who were heirs, let alone what lands he possessed. Furthermore, there are no contemporary records as to who was the father of his wife Agnes Cassey.

7. Cicely Cokesey before c1300 –c1365 married Thomas Cassey before c1300-d1369

There are a significant number of primary references concerning Thomas Cassy of Worcestershire and we only cite a few. The first mention we have of him is in 1325, when John Cassy of Wych and his son the said Thomas Cassy presented Master Stephen Cassy to the church of Hadzor, Worcestershire¹¹⁹. They presented again together in 1329, and Thomas Cassy presented by himself in 1349, by which time it is presumed John Cassy was dead¹²⁰. It appears that John Cassey and his son Thomas had acquired the manor of Hadzor and the advowson of the church of the same manor sometime after 1317, when Richard Clitheroe a clerk had purchased the manor and advowson¹²¹. In the year 1325, Thomas Cassy and his wife Cecily also conveyed some land and rent in Worcester and Cotheridge to Nicholas Perry and his wife Agnes¹²², suggesting that this was part of a marriage settlement. There is another conveyance around the same time to Nicholas Perry and his wife Agnes with remainders to his children¹²³. It is possible that this Agnes was a Cassy, and Nicholas Perry was the first husband of Agnes Cassy.

¹¹⁷"A Survey Of Worcestershire" by Thomas Habington Vol II. Archive.Org, 2018, [p.116](#) Accessed 22 Aug 2018.

¹¹⁸"Parishes: Huddington." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹¹⁹The register of Thomas de Cobham, 1317-1327. "The Register Of Thomas De Cobham, Bishop Of Worcester, 1317-1327 : Catholic Church. Diocese Of Worcester (England). Bishop, 1317-1327 (Thomas De Cobham) : Free Download, Borrow, And Streaming : Internet Archive". Internet Archive, 2018, [p.245](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²⁰"Parishes: Hadzor | British History Online". British-History.Ac.Uk, 2018, [pp127-130](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²¹"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/259/16". Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk, 2018, [CP 25/1/259/16 No. 17](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²²"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/259/18". Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk, 2018, [CP 25/1/259/18 No. 20](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²³"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/259/18". Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk, 2018, [CP 25/1/259/18 No.6](#). Accessed 17 Oct 2018.

Next record of significance is in 1348, when John de Frene granted to Thomas Cassy, and to his son John Cassy and Elizabeth his wife 17 s 7d and two measures of salt yearly rent in Wych and Whitton, St. Mary together with the the advowson of the church of Whitton, St. Mary¹²⁴. It seems his father John Cassy was dead by 1348, as we have trustees granting to Thomas Cassy the manor of Hadzor and the advowson of the church of the same manor for life, with remainders to his son John Cassy and his wife Elizabeth¹²⁵. A few years later in 1352, Thomas Cassy of Hadzor surrendered all his lands in Purshill to Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick in return for which the Earl granted Thomas Cassy and Cicely his wife the reversion of the manor of Hyndelip¹²⁶. It is not certain whether this surrender included the manor of Hadzor. For later on in 1361, it is recorded that Thomas Cassy held the manor of Hadzor for life and it ought after his death revert to Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick¹²⁷. Thomas Cassy died sometime between March¹²⁸ and August¹²⁹ in 1369. After his death, it is recorded that Thomas Cassy of Hadzor had held the manor of Hyndelip for life, premises in Wych and Worcester, and a moiety in the manor of Pyrie, and these had on the death of Thomas returned to the trustees of the Earl of Warwick¹³⁰. How Thomas Cassy obtained the possession of the moiety of the manor of Pyrie [Perry] is not certain.

It is important to note there exists two documents which refer to Cicely, the wife of Thomas Cassy, one in 1325¹³¹ and one in 1352¹³². From these documents and another dated 1348¹³³ which refers to her son and daughter in law, it seems Cicely was married prior to 1325 and was probably born sometime prior to 1300. Apparently, Cicely died sometime in the period 1352-1369, as there are records of Thomas Cassy, and his next

¹²⁴"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/260/22". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, [CP 25/1/260/22 No. 11](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²⁵"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/260/22". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, [CP 25/1/260/22 No.12](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²⁶Sutton Colefeld 26 Edward III (Brit. Mus. Add. MS 28024 fol. 7)

¹²⁷"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/288/46". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, [CP 25/1/288/46 No.596](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²⁸"Calendar Of Inquisitions Miscellaneous, Chancery, Preserved In The Public Record Office, Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of ... V.3.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.339](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹²⁹"Calendar Of The Close Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office, Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. Edward III ... Pub. ...1369-1374 Vol 13.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [pp.108-109](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹³⁰*Ibid.*

¹³¹*Ibid.*

¹³²Sutton Colefeld 26 Edward III (Brit. Mus. Add. MS 28024 fol. 7)

¹³³"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/260/22". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, [CP 25/1/260/22 No.12](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

wife Idonia, with their son Thomas being involved in a dispute concerning a grange called “Shiltwode” ¹³⁴.

It should be noted that no contemporary records have been found which specifically indicate that this Cicely was a daughter of a Cokesey. Furthermore no contemporary records have been found specifically stating Thomas and Cicely Cassy had a daughter named Agnes.

8. Sir Walter Cokesey

The aforementioned licence of 1500 states that Cicely was the daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey¹³⁵. In the pedigree of the Cokesseys [See Chart C], there are only two Walter Cokesseys who were knighted. The Sir Walter Cokesey who was born in 1343 and who had married Isabella the daughter of Urien Sancto Petro, when he was ten years old in 1353¹³⁶. There is clearly a date discrepancy between the birth of Cicely which was before 1325 and the birth of this Sir Walter Cokesey. Clearly he can be discounted as the father of Cicely.

As to the other Sir Walter Cokesey he died in 1296 and left a long and extensive will in which he mentions his two sons and his many brothers and sisters¹³⁷. There is no mention in his will of any daughters, let alone Cicely or a Thomas Cassy.

There appears to be no contemporary records¹³⁸ indicating that this Sir Walter Cokesey had a daughter named Cicely. Moreover, there appears to be no contemporary records indicating that Cicely was a member of the Cokesey family. The only other evidence is circumstantial. There is in the church of ST. JOHN

¹³⁴“Calendar Of Inquisitions Miscellaneous, Chancery, Preserved In The Public Record Office, Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of ... V.3.”. *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.339](#). Accessed 16 Oct 2018.

¹³⁵Calender of the Patent rolls, Henry VII, 1494-1509, vol. 2, [p.192](#) *hathitrust.org* 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹³⁶Delafield, v. 2. "Delafield, The Family History, By Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield. V. 2.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.577](#). Accessed 17 Oct 2018.

¹³⁷Ibid. [pp.572-574](#). Accessed 17 Oct 2018.

¹³⁸Of some potential interest for further research is that it appears that the Cokesey, Russell, Hodnyton and Cassy families all had brine boileries of a number of salt leads in Worcester, “bulleria unius plumbi aque salse ... in Wych”. The Public Record Office in Worcester has records of deeds concerning salt, which could be of interest.

BAPTIST in Strensham manor of Worcester, an alter tomb of Sir John Russell, 1556, and Edith (Unton) his wife, 1562. On this tomb is a panel which has small kneeling brass figures of Sir John and his wife, both in heraldic dress, with a son behind and three shields above. The first bears the arms of Russell quartered with de la Planche, Hodington, Golafre, Cassy, Cooksey, Thorgrim and Cromlyn, the second bears Unton quartered with Fettiplace, the third shield bears the first two impaled¹³⁹. However, this is not contemporaneous for it is some 60 years after the grant of the licence.

Dugdale in his “Antiquities of Warwickshire”¹⁴⁰ and the Victoria History of Buckinghamshire¹⁴¹ state that Cicely was the sister of Joyce and daughter of Walter de Cokesey and Maud Harcourt his wife. This is clearly incorrect as the time lines do not match as this Walter was born in 1385 and Cicely Cokesey was born sometime around 1310. Furthermore if Cicely was a sister of Joyce she would have been a coheir of Hugh Cokesey, but the records clearly suggest otherwise¹⁴².

As mentioned earlier Cicely also cannot be the daughter of Walter de Cokesey and Isabella de Sancto Petro as the time lines again do not match. Delafield addresses this issue in his book “Delafield: Family History” where he proposes that Cicely Cassy was the daughter of Hugh Cokesey and Denise le Botilier¹⁴³. This is a major departure from the statements in the licence to entry¹⁴⁴. The only contemporary record of an association between Hugh Cokesey and Thomas Cassy is a patent of 1345 where Hugh Cokesey and others were directed to hold a commission of oyer and terminer on a complaint made by Thomas Cassy of Wych against certain people who assaulted him¹⁴⁵. There appears to be no contemporary records which specifically

¹³⁹“Parishes: Strensham | British History Online”. *British-History.Ac.Uk*, 2018, pp202-208. Accessed 17 Oct 2018.

¹⁴⁰The antiquities of Warwickshire illustrated; from records, v. 1. “The Antiquities Of Warwickshire Illustrated; From Records, Leiger-Books, Manuscripts, Charters, Evidences, Tombes, And Armes: Beautified With Maps, ... V. 1.”. *Hathitrust*, 2018, p.73. Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

¹⁴¹“Parishes: Weston Turville | British History Online”. *British-History.Ac.Uk*, 2018, pp365-372. Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

¹⁴²“Mapping The Medieval Countryside”. *Inquisitionspostmortem.Ac.Uk*, 2018, No. 26-409/413 Accessed 26 Oct 2018.

¹⁴³Delafield, v. 2. “Delafield, The Family History, By Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield. V. 2.”. *Hathitrust*, 2018, p.577. Accessed 17 Oct 2018.

¹⁴⁴Calender of the Patent rolls, Henry VII, 1494-1509, vol. 2, p.192 *hathitrust.org* 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁴⁵“Calendar Of The Patent Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office : Edward III, 1327-1377 vol 6.”. *Hathitrust*, 2018, p.505. Accessed 19 Oct 2018.

state a familial relationship between the two. Though it can be said from this record¹⁴⁶ that Hugh Cokesey and Thomas Cassy lived during the same period.

It is important to note there could be some complex legal issues regarding the Russell and Wynter inheritance. Firstly, it is clear that the Russells and Wynters are not linear descendants but are collateral descendants. Secondly, a number of manors of the Russell and Wynter parcels [See Tables 4 and 5] were the inheritance of Denise le Botelier the wife of Hugh Cokesey d1356 and whence they descended in turn to Sir Thomas Cokesey. Namely in principle these manors should have passed to the heirs of Denise le Botelier.

In addition, the Russells and Wynters appeared to acquired some property which should have formed part of the Younge and Horton Parcels [see Tables below]. The manor of Eaton-Dovedale belonged, in the reign of Edward I., to the family of de Sancto Petro, whose heiress, about the year 1356, brought it to Sir Walter Cokesey and thence to said Sir Thomas Greville, alias Cokesey. This manor formed part of the Sancto Petro estates and should have descended to John Younge and/or Roger Horton rather than the Russell family. Why this happened is not known. In a similar fashion the Winters acquired the manor of Honington in Warwick which also formed part of the Sancto Petro Estates.

Delafield proposal¹⁴⁷ that the Russells and Wynters were descendants of Hugh Cokesey is based solely on the fact that they obtained a number of manors which were of the Botelier inheritance. But it is important to note that the Russells and Wynters were opportunistic in their endeavours to maximise their share of the Cokesey inheritance. For instance, they obtained some of the Sancto Petro estates, which should have been part of the Horton and Yonge parcels. Indeed this later fact has lead to some very spurious genealogies. Thus the same problem is inherent in Delafield's conclusion.

¹⁴⁶ibid

¹⁴⁷Delafield, v. 2. "Delafield, The Family History, By Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield. V. 2.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.577](#). Accessed 17 Oct 2018.

Thus without any further evidence the statements in the licence to entry must prevail, in that Cicely was the daughter of sir Walter Cokesey who died in 1296.

6. The Cokesey Estates – Wynter parcel – Table 5

Robert Wynter was also granted a licence to enter in like manner by the same patent¹⁴⁸ as

“Robert Wynter another of the kinsmen and heirs of the said Thomas Cokesey, to wit, son of Joan daughter of Thomas the son of Joan, another of the daughters of the said Thomas Hodyngton, son of Cecily the daughter of Walter Cokesey, knight, as before”

As mentioned previously, the Russell and Wynter families each inherited a moiety of the manor of Huddington upon their respective marriages to the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Hodyngton¹⁴⁹. And in later years an agreement was reached where rent was paid to the Russells and in return the Wynter family held the manor in its entirety¹⁵⁰. Subsequently, the manor of Huddington was in the possession of the Wynter family until the seventeenth century¹⁵¹.

However, this is clearly in contradiction with the above pedigree in the licence to entry¹⁵². In reality, the descent of the manor was through the Wynter male line, whereas the pedigree suggests otherwise. Overall there are numerous errors and omissions in this pedigree.

1. Robert Wynter (I) c1438-c1506 married Margery.

¹⁴⁸Calender of the Patent rolls, Henry VII, 1494-1509, vol. 2, [p.192 hathitrust.org](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁴⁹“Parishes: Huddington.” *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412 british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁵⁰ibid

¹⁵¹ibid

¹⁵²Calender of the Patent rolls, Henry VII, 1494-1509, vol. 2, [p.192 hathitrust.org](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

This Robert Wynter's (I) date of birth is not known, but it is presumed to be around 1438¹⁵³, when his father Roger came into possession of the manor of Hodyngton. He had succeeded to his father's estates by about 1474, when he and his mother Joan were acting alone in granting a lease for land in Wyche [Droitwich]¹⁵⁴. At the very least, he was in the possession of the manor of Hodyngton in 1487/88 when he was claiming fishing rights in that manor¹⁵⁵.

Robert Wynter (I) received licence to enter upon the estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey in 1500¹⁵⁶. After which, there was a dispute between the Russell, Wynter and Greville families over these estates which was settled by virtue of marriage agreements between John Russell and Anne, daughter of Edward Greville and of Thomas Winter and Mary, daughter of John Greville¹⁵⁷.

According to the Visitation he was called Roger, and married Anne, daughter of Richard Washborne¹⁵⁸. This, however, seems to be an error, as there is a record in 1480 of Robert Wynter (I) and Margery his wife leasing to Roger Proctor and others a vacant plot in the street called "Studemars Knoll" in St. Michaels in Bedwardine, Worcester¹⁵⁹. Further still, in 1500 Robert Wynter and Margaret, his wife, with Robert Russell and Elizabeth, his wife, sold a moiety of the manor of Weston Turville, Bucks., with the advowson of the church there to Reginald Bray and others for two hundred pounds sterling¹⁶⁰. In the same year, the same Robert Wynter and Margaret, his wife, with Robert Russell and Elizabeth, his wife, quitclaim any rights they had in the manor of Goldicote to Richard Empson and others for 100 pounds sterling¹⁶¹. The

¹⁵³Coram Rege Roll 710, dors. 51, Mich., 17 Henry VI; "AALT ". *Aalt.Law.Uh.Edu*, 2018, [KB 27 no710 dorse 51](#). Accessed 19 Oct 2018.

¹⁵⁴The National Archives 2018, [705:349/12946/475885](#). Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

¹⁵⁵"Parishes: Huddington." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412 british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁵⁶Calender of the Patent rolls, Henry VII, 1494-1509, vol. 2, [p.192 hathitrust.org](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁵⁷"Settlement Of A Dispute Between The Greville And Russell And Winter Families | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [U269/T176/6](#). Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

¹⁵⁸"The Visitation Of The County Of Gloucester, Taken In The Year 1623". *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.272](#). Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

¹⁵⁹"Original Charters relating to the city of Worcester" edited by Rev. J.H. Bloom , Worcestershire Historical Society 1909, *Library University of Toronto*, 2018, [p.132](#). Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

¹⁶⁰"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/22/128". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, [CP 25/1/22/128 No. 51](#). Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

¹⁶¹"Feet Of Fines: CP 25/1/260/29". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, [CP 25/1/260/29 No. 15](#). Accessed 21 Oct 2018.

manors of Weston Turville and Goldicote formerly being a part of Sir Thomas Cokesey's estate.

Robert Wynter (I) died before 1506, when his son and heir Thomas entered upon the lands of said Robert¹⁶². Thomas died soon thereafter in 1509 and Robert Wynter's (I) grandson Roger Wynter succeeded to his estates which included the manor place of Hodington together with their share of the Cokesey inheritance¹⁶³.

2. Joan Hodyngton c1420-c1475 married Roger Wynter c1400-c1470

In Habington's there is an interesting account of Hodington Church, written about the year 1630-40, where it is said: "In the higher southe windowe of the Chauncell and the fyrst pane, a man as before armed, and his coate armor carryinge Sables a fesse and cressant Ermie; in the next pane hys wyfe, on her man tell Sables a fesse and cressant Ermie, on her inward garment Hodington's Armes; the subscription, Orate pro animabus Rogeri Wintor Armigeri et Johanna uxoris eius" (A Survey of Worcestershire by Thomas Habington Vol II p 117¹⁶⁴. Thus confirming that Roger Wynter married Joan daughter of Thomas Hodyngton.

Thomas Hodyngton had died leaving two daughters Agnes and Joan coheirs to his manor of Hodyngton¹⁶⁵. His daughter Agnes married Robert Russell and his daughter Joan had apparently married firstly Nicholas Stoke¹⁶⁶ and then Roger Wynter¹⁶⁷. Afterwards, the Russells and Wynters entered into agreement, whereby the Wynters were seised of the manor of Hodyngton on payment of 22s rent to the Russells¹⁶⁸.

¹⁶²Calender of the patent rolls, v.2 1494-1509. *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.539](#). Accessed 25 Aug 2018.

¹⁶³Pat. Rolls, 22 Henry VII, 13-12, and 1 Henry VIII, 14-23

¹⁶⁴"A Survey Of Worcestershire" by Thomas Habington Vol II. *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.117](#) Accessed 22 Aug 2018.

¹⁶⁵"A Survey Of Worcestershire" by Thomas Habington Vol II. *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.117](#) Accessed 22 Aug 2018;

"Parishes: Huddington." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁶⁶Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids, with Other Analogous ... "Inquisitions And Assessments Relating To Feudal Aids, With Other Analogous ... : Great Britain. Exchequer, C. Johnson : Free Download, Borrow, And Streaming : Internet Archive". *Internet Archive*, 2018, [p.332](#). Accessed 26 Oct 2018.

¹⁶⁷"A Survey Of Worcestershire" by Thomas Habington Vol II. *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.117](#) Accessed 22 Aug 2018.

¹⁶⁸"Parishes: Huddington." *A History of the County of Worcester: Volume 3*. London: Victoria County History, 1913. [p408-412](#) [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

The first mention we have of this Roger Wynter is in 1420 when he was acting as an attorney at law¹⁶⁹. He went guarantor and attorney in a number of legal disputes over the period 1420 to 1436^{170 171 172}. During this time, Roger Wynter is referred to as a gentleman of Wych, Worcestershire^{173 174}. Later, Roger Wynter is mentioned in a court case in 1438 as a gentleman residing at Hodyngton¹⁷⁵. Presumably, this is just after he married Joan the daughter of Thomas Hodyngton, the former wife of Nicholas Stokes¹⁷⁶.

According to Delafield¹⁷⁷, his wife Joan brought to Roger Wynter not only the manor of Hodyngton but also an interest in the manor of Hadzor, Worcestershire, which had come down from her great-grandfather, Thomas Cassy. This is based on a record of a legal dispute in 1450 before the kings court between Roger Wynter and Peter Cassy against several defendants as “of Hadsore” for trespass¹⁷⁸.

The last mention we have of Roger Wynter is in 1461¹⁷⁹ when he was acting as an attorney in a conveyance of property. He seems to have died sometime between the period 1461 to 1474. For in 1474 his wife Joan and her son Robert were acting alone in granting a lease for one hundred and one years for rent arising from a toft in

¹⁶⁹Calendar of the close rolls preserved in the Public Record Office : Henry V ; prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records., 1419-1422. "Calendar Of The Close Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office : Henry V ; Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. 1419-1422.". *Hathitrust*, 2019, [p.82](#) Accessed 18 Jan 2019

¹⁷⁰Calendar of the Fine rolls preserved in the Public record office. Prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records., v.15. "Calendar Of The Fine Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office. Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. V.15.". *Hathitrust*, 2019, [p.319](#). Accessed 18 Jan 2019.

¹⁷¹AALT, 2019. [Coram Rege Roll 672, mem. 21, East. 7 Henry VI](#), Accessed 31 Jan 2019

¹⁷²Calendar of the Fine rolls preserved in the Public record office. Prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records., v.16. *Hathitrust*, 2019, [p.308](#)

¹⁷³AALT, 2019. [Coram Rege Roll 672, mem. 21, East. 7 Henry VI](#), Accessed 31 Jan 2019

¹⁷⁴Calendar of the Fine rolls preserved in the Public record office. Prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records., v.16. *Hathitrust*, 2019, [p.308](#)

¹⁷⁵AALT, 2018. [Coram Rege Roll 710, dors. 51, Mich., 17 Henry VI](#), Accessed 18 Jan 2019

¹⁷⁶Inquisitions and Assessments Relating to Feudal Aids, with Other Analogous ... "Inquisitions And Assessments Relating To Feudal Aids, With Other Analogous ... : Great Britain. Exchequer, C. Johnson : Free Download, Borrow, And Streaming : Internet Archive". *Internet Archive*, 2018, [p.332](#). Accessed 26 Oct 2018.

¹⁷⁷Delafield, v. 2. "Delafield, The Family History, By Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield. V. 2.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.557](#). Accessed 17 Oct 2018.

¹⁷⁸AALT, 2018. [Coram Rege Roll 755, mem. 6, Hil., 28 Henry VI](#), Accessed 18 Jan 2019

¹⁷⁹Original charters relating to the City of Worcester : in possession of the dean and chapter. "Original Charters Relating To The City Of Worcester : In Possession Of The Dean And Chapter, And By Them Preserved In The Cathedral Library / Edited For The ...". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.46](#). Accessed 3 Sept 2018.

Wyche, in the parish of St. Peter the Apostle¹⁸⁰. She seems to have died shortly thereafter as we have her son Robert acting alone in granting a lease in May 1475¹⁸¹.

3. Thomas Hodyngton c1350-c1425

[see Russell Pedigree].

Summarising, the Russell and Wynter pedigrees outlined in the licence is replete with errors and omissions and should not be relied upon for family historian purposes. Notwithstanding, it can be said that the crown recognised that the Russell and Wynter families were collateral heirs of Sir Thomas Cokesey by virtue of their descent from an unknown ancient common ancestor of the Cokesey family.

It should be noted that Sir Thomas Cokesey had died in the possession of the manor Goldicote in Worcester [See Table 4 below]. There exists a feet of fine¹⁸² concerning manor of Goldicote in 1500 whereby Robert Russell and Elizabeth his wife, and Roger Wynter and Margery his wife conveyed the manor to Richard Empson, John Dey and others for 100 pounds sterling. However, as mentioned above this Sir Richard Empson was found guilty of treason and beheaded in 1510. Empson and Dudley were accused of acting illegally when they extorted large sums of money from wealthy landowners under the recognisance system, and of not only obtaining this money for the King, but of enriching themselves in the process. One can speculate that this feet of fine was to cover the cost for the grant of licence to enter.

Another important point to make is the aforementioned fine¹⁸³ itself states that said Robert, Elizabeth, Roger, and Margery themselves and the heirs of Elizabeth and Margery quitclaimed and released any rights they had in the manor. What this suggests is that it is Elizabeth and Margery who inherited the manor as heirs of Sir

¹⁸⁰Discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk. (2019). [Joan Wyntor of Hodyngton](#) | The National Archives. [online] Available at: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/> [Accessed 19 Nov. 2019].

¹⁸¹Discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk. (2019). [Lease for one hundred and one years from Robert Wynter of Hodyngton \[Huddington, co....\]](#) | The National Archives. [online] Available at: <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk> [Accessed 19 Nov. 2019].

¹⁸²“Feet of Fines | Medieval Genealogy” [CP 25/1/260/29 No. 15](#), medievalgenealogy.org.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018

¹⁸³Ibid.

Thomas Cokesey which is in complete contradiction with the above mentioned licence to enter.

We have another interesting feet of fine¹⁸⁴ concerning a moiety of the manor of Weston Turville subsequently called Weston Butlers which was held by Sir Thomas Cokesey. In this feet of fine dated 1500 we have Robert Russell and Elizabeth his wife, Roger Wynter and Margery his wife themselves and the heirs of said Elizabeth and said Margery quitclaiming and releasing any rights they had in the manor of Weston Turville to Sir Reginald Bray and Richard Empson for 200 pounds sterling. This fine again suggests that it was the said Elizabeth and Margery who inherited the manor as heirs of Sir Thomas Cokesey.

7. The de Sancto Petro Estates – Horton and Yonge parcels – Table 1

Sir Thomas Cokesey died seised of numerous lands in Cheshire and elsewhere. His family possessed these lands continually for some two hundred years commencing with a ancient family member named Urian de Sancto Petro. As an aside, we note there are numerous variations of the spelling of the name “de Sancto Petro” used in the records. This article will use the name as it occurs in the record in question, but otherwise will use “de Sancto Petro”. And for ease of use, we refer to these properties in Cheshire etc as the Sancto Petro estates [Table 1].

After the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey, the subsequent devolution of the Sancto Petro estates were extremely complex, and at times questionable as one of claimants was allegedly a very distant kinsmen and the records of the other claimant are virtually non-existent.

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Sir Thomas Cokesey died on the 6th March 1498¹⁸⁵, and a writ to the commissioners for an inquisition post mortem in Cheshire were issued on the 18 September 1499¹⁸⁶

¹⁸⁴“Feet of Fines | Medieval Genealogy” [¹⁸⁵ “The Complete Peerage Of England, Scotland, Ireland, Great Britain And The United Kingdom, Extant, Extinct, Or Dormant, Vol. 6, 2nd Edition”. \[P.180.181\]\(https://p.180.181\), Dcms.lds.org 2018, Accessed 15 Aug 2018.](https://cp25.1/22/128>No. 51, medievalgenealogy.org.uk 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018</p>
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¹⁸⁶ “Annual Report Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Public Records. V.37 1876.”Hathitrust, 2019,p.157

and an inquisition was subsequently held on the 10th September 1500. In that inquisition it was found that Sir Thomas Cokesey's next heir and kinsman to his estates in Cheshire was Roger Horton. Whether Roger then took possession of these estates is not known. But it seems that Arthur, Prince of Wales was claiming an advowson of a moiety of the Church of Malpas, on the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey and granted it to Sir Randell Brereton.

Arthur the Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester died in 1502 and Prince Henry became the new Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. Some four years after the inquisition in 12 May 1504, Prince Henry granted the stewardship of all the lordships of Sir Thomas Cokesey to Randell Brereton.

Though on the 7th August 1506 a licence was granted by the king for Roger Horton to enter the lands of Sir Thomas Cokesey. On the same day, a pardon was enrolled to John Yonge alias John Somerset for entering on the estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey. A second inquisition was held in 1506/07, agreeing with the preceding inquisition, in all particulars, except that John Younge, alias John Somerset was found next of kin and heir. On the 12 May 1508 the first inquisition post mortem of 1500 was enrolled finding Roger Horton kin and next heir.

During this period there were a series of deeds concerning the properties of Sir Thomas Cokesey:

On the 5 December 1506, Roger Horton seemed to convey a part of the Sancto Petro estates to John Yonge, alias Somerset, namely the manor of Bickley and other lands in Cheshire¹⁸⁷.

Around the same time, Roger Horton and Joan his wife conveyed by way of two deeds the manors of Oldcastle and Bikelegh and numerous other lands to Sir Edmund Dudley and John Camby, Milo Gerard and others, presumably acting as trustees for

¹⁸⁷“GRANT in Fee by Roger Horton, gentleman, to John Yonge alias John Somersotte, gentleman,... | The National Archives.” Ref. [DCH/B/42](https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/discovery/DCH/B/42) Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 16 Aug. 2018.

Sir Edmund¹⁸⁸. There is no mention of any consideration for the transfer. In a later exemplification of these fines on the 3rd November 1508 it is stated that the rents were worth at the very least 20 pounds a year¹⁸⁹.

The next two indentures are extremely complex and sheds some light on the relationship between Dudley, Yonge and Horton. In the first dated 8 December 1506, John Yonge esq. alias John Somerset, agrees to sell to Edmund Dudley all those manors and lands which were late of John Saint Pierre in Cheshire and elsewhere in England, which included his manor of Oldcastle alias the moiety of the manor of Malpass, and the manor and town of Bykley, and all those manors which Miles Gerrard and John Camby lately recovered against said John and Roger Horton. In return Edmund Dudley would pay John Yonge a life annuity of 11 pounds. The next is an entry in the Close Rolls which recites the previous indenture, and amends certain aspects of the previous indenture. This latter indenture again mentions the life annuity and also the payment of 400 marks [426 pounds 13s 4d] to the king for the discharge of bonds of Yonge¹⁹⁰. It appears that a condition of this indenture was that if Horton failed to pay certain monies, Horton was required to grant the manors, towns and hamlets of Anderton and Leftwyche to Dudley. It seems that Horton failed to pay such monies as these manors ultimately ended up in the possession of Dudley. Another condition of this indenture was that if Dudley should die, Dudley's heirs should pay the annuities and if they default then Yonge could recover the arrears out of the manor of Bikelely.

Next in 1507/1508, John Yonge alias John Somerset conveyed in perpetuity all those manors and lands he held in Cheshire which were formerly of John Seintpier, Knt to

¹⁸⁸“The Twenty-Ninth Annual Report Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Public Records”, HMSO, London 1868 , [p96](#), play.google.com 2018, Accessed 16 Aug. 2018.

¹⁸⁹George Ormerod, "Containing the Hundreds of Edisbury, Wirral, and Broxton", *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester; Compiled from Original Evidences in Public Offices, the Harleian and Cottonian MSS, Parochial Registers, Private Muniments, Unpublished Ms Collections of Successive Cheshire Antiquaries, and a Personal Survey of Every Township in the County; Incorporated with a Republication of King's Vale Royal, and Leycester's Cheshire Antiquities*, 2nd Edition, Ed. Thomas Helsby, 3 volumes, (London: George Routledge and Sons, 1882), II:604.

¹⁹⁰A bond was a written contract of good behaviour or for the individual to perform a specific task between the individual and the king. If they failed in this, they lost the money associated with their bond. However, Henry extended their use. Recognisances were formal acknowledgements of actual debts and other obligations owed to the Crown. This legal status tied individuals to Henry and they reneged on such debts at their peril. King Henry used bonds and recognisances to keep people in check – especially the nobility.

Roger Horton. At the same time, Roger Horton likewise conveyed all those manors and lands he held in Cheshire which were formerly of John Seintpier Knt to Ralph Birkhened and Roger Maynwaryng, who were presumably trustees of Sir Edmund Dudley¹⁹¹. Presumably, these last two fines were formalization of the last two indentures.

We also have a Bond in 1509 made by Edmund Dudley to Roger Horton in 500 marcs sterling to be paid at Easter following, the condition being that if Edmund performs all the conditions stated in the indenture dated 9th March 1508 between him and Roger, the bond is void otherwise of full effect¹⁹².

The final outcome of all these proceedings were that the Sancto Petro estates of Sir Thomas Cokesseys , one of the largest in the Cheshire, were conveyed to Edmund Dudley. It seems the competing claims to the Thomas Cokesey estates in Cheshire were part of an arbitrated settlement between Dudley, Yonge and Horton. As shall be discussed below, Hortons' claim to these estates appear to be valid though distant. On the other hand, there appears to be no contemporaneous records to support Yonge's 'superior' claim.

Shortly thereafter, Edmund Dudley and Sir Richard Empson were found guilty of constructive treason and executed. After the attainder of Edmund Dudley a greater part of the Sancto Petro estates were passed to his son Sir John Dudley in accordance with his will¹⁹³. Sir John Dudley with his wife Joan then in 1536/37 released his rights in these estates to Sir Rowland Hill a merchant of London¹⁹⁴. It seems Sir John Dudley failed to to pay the promised annuity to John Yonge for we have a dispute in

¹⁹¹"The Twenty-Ninth Annual Report Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Public Records", HMSO, London 1868 ,[p.97](#), play.google.com 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018.

¹⁹²Ussher, Richard. An Historical Sketch Of The Parish Of Croxall, In The County Of Derby. With Appendices. 1st ed., Bemrose, 1881, [p.214](#), archive.org 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018.

¹⁹³"Henry VIII: August 1510." *Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic, Henry VIII, Volume 1, 1509-1514*. Ed. J S Brewer. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1920. [p.323-330 No. 559](#), british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 13 Aug. 2018.

¹⁹⁴George Ormerod, "Containing the Hundreds of Edisbury, Wirral, and Broxton", *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester; Compiled from Original Evidences in Public Offices, the Harleian and Cottonian MSS, Parochial Registers, Private Muniments, Unpublished Ms Collections of Successive Cheshire Antiquaries, and a Personal Survey of Every Township in the County; Incorporated with a Republication of King's Vale Royal, and Leycester's Cheshire Antiquities*, 2nd Edition, Ed. Thomas Helsby, 3 volumes, (London: George Routledge and Sons, 1882), II:602.

1515 between John Yonge and the former trustees over the rents due from the manors of Bikeley and others¹⁹⁵.

The Sancto Petro estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey also included lands in other counties. They included the manor of Hunnington in Warwickshire, the manor of Eaton in Dovedale, and messuages in Walton in Derbyshire. It appears that the Hunnington manor¹⁹⁶ passed to the Wynters with George Wynter holding the manor at his death in 1594, and manor of Eaton in Dovedale¹⁹⁷ passed to the Russells with John Russell dying seised of it in 1556. On the face of it, the Russells and Wynters had no claim to the Sancto Petro estates. Their claim lay to the Cokesey portion of Sir Thomas Cokesey inheritance. We can only speculate as to the reasons, but as a result of these claims, this has led to some spurious genealogies.

However, there appears to been a dispute in 1518-1529 between John Russell and Roger Horton over the manor of Eaton in Dovedale concerning deeds¹⁹⁸. It seems there may have been an arbitrated settlement for we have a Roger Horton dying on the 3rd June 1526¹⁹⁹ seised of amongst other lands, four messuages etc in Walton and Borow in Derby formerly belonging to Thomas Cokesey knight.

Now harking back to the pedigree of Roger Horton. This is found in the patent of 7th of August 1506 which states:

“Licence of entry without inquisition or suing livery for Roger Horton, kinsman and heir of Thomas Cookesey, knight, to wit, son of William, son of Alice, daughter of John, son of Robert, son of David, son of John, father of Urien, father of John, father of Urien, father of Isabel, mother of Walter, father of Joyce, mother of John, father of

¹⁹⁵“Yonge v Wyndesor. Plaintiffs: John Yonge, Somerset [herald], and Norroy... | The National Archives.” Ref. [C 1/377/16](#) Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 13 Aug. 2018.

¹⁹⁶“Parishes: Hunningham.” *A History of the County of Warwick: Volume 6, Knightlow Hundred*. Ed. L F Salzman. London: Victoria County History, 1951. [p.117-120](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 13 Aug. 2018.

¹⁹⁷Lysons, Daniel, and Samuel Lysons. “Parishes: Doveridge - Duffield.” *Magna Britannia: Volume 5, Derbyshire*. London: T Cadell and W Davies, 1817. 129-142. [p.129-142](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 13 Aug. 2018.

¹⁹⁸“Russell v Horton. Plaintiffs: John Russell, esquire, son and heir of Robert... | The National Archives.” Ref. C 1/562/38 [C 1/562/38](#) Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 13 Aug. 2018.

¹⁹⁹Ussher, Richard. *An Historical Sketch Of The Parish Of Croxall, In The County Of Derby. With Appendices.* 1st ed., Bemrose, 1881. [p.235-236](#) , archive.org 2018, Accessed 13 Aug 2018.

the said Thomas Cookesey, knight, on the lands of the said Thomas Cookesey or of John Saintpere, knight.”²⁰⁰

The pedigree of the branch from Sir Thomas Cokesey to John Saintpere is well known and established from other contemporary documents²⁰¹ and is in agreement with the above mentioned patent. As such, this branch of the pedigree is not discussed here but a summary is shown in Chart D. Though on the other hand, the branch from John Saintpere to Roger Horton is not so well known and is discussed below.

I. Roger Horton d. 1524 married Jane alias Anna who subsequently married Thomas Sprott.

This Roger Horton had lived a lengthy period after the grant for him to enter Sir Thomas Cokesey lands in 1506, as we have him dying in 1524. He had apparently conveyed all his rights to the Sancto Petro estates in Cheshire to Edmund Dudley, but he did retain messuages in Walton, Derbyshire formerly the possession of Sir Thomas Cokesey. At his death, this Roger was also in possession of the manors of Catton and Brisingcotes, Derby²⁰². It is important to note that this Roger Horton of Catton in his will²⁰³ dated 1st March 1525, also refers to his lands in Cole, Chester which he received from his father William (see 2 below). According to his inq. p.m. his wife Anna had married Thomas Sprott after Rogers death. His next heir was found to be Walter aged 14 years, son of John now deceased, the son of said Roger and Anne. His will refers to his wife as Jane.

2. William Horton d. bef 1470 b1404 married Elizabeth, sister of George Byrches.

The date of death of this William is unknown as his inquisition post mortem is missing. However it is known that this William Horton of Catton was born on the 1st

²⁰⁰Calender of the Patent rolls, v.2 1494-1509 [p454-455](#), hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 13 Aug 2018

²⁰¹George Ormerod, “Containing the Hundreds of Edisbury, Wirral, and Broxton”, *The History of the County Palatine and City of Chester; Compiled from Original Evidences in Public Offices, the Harleian and Cottonian MSS, Parochial Registers, Private Muniments, Unpublished Ms Collections of Successive Cheshire Antiquaries, and a Personal Survey of Every Township in the County; Incorporated with a Republication of King's Vale Royal, and Leycester's Cheshire Antiquities*, 2nd Edition, Ed. Thomas Helsby, 3 volumes, (London: George Routledge and Sons, 1882), II:598.

²⁰²Ussher, Richard. *An Historical Sketch Of The Parish Of Croxall, In The County Of Derby. With Appendices.* 1st ed., Bemrose, 1881, [p.235-236](#), archive.org 2018, Accessed 13 Aug 2018.

²⁰³Ussher, Richard. *An Historical Sketch Of The Parish Of Croxall, In The County Of Derby. With Appendices.* 1st ed., Bemrose, 1881, [p.232-234](#), archive.org 2018, Accessed 13 Aug 2018.

May 1404 as was proved on the 20th June 1439 before jurors. A writ dated 20th May 1439 from the king directing a hearing as to the proof of age of William, states that William was the son and heir of Roger Horton deceased (see 3 below) who held lands from the king in chief²⁰⁴. He died before 1470 when we have a grant by his son Roger Horton to his mother Elizabeth, widow of William Horton²⁰⁵. There also exists a quitclaim²⁰⁶ by John Spencer of Burton-on-Trent to William Horton Esq, son and heir of Roger Horton of all those messuages, lands, tenements and meadows in the vills of Walton-on-Trent, Catton and Borowe, Derbyshire, which formerly were of Roger Horton; and also of all other messuages, lands, tenements and meadows in the vills aforesaid which were of Richard Taillor and Agnes his wife now dec'd. He was also involved in a dispute with his brother in law George Byches over the grant of his manor of Plumptons in Warwickshire.

3. Roger Horton d. 1423 married Alice Sancto Petro b1382.

This Roger Horton died on 30th April 1423 and during his life was seised of a number of properties across a number of counties. In the inquisition post mortem²⁰⁷ conducted in Derby it was said he held no lands or tenements, but the jurors said that long before he died he was seised and conveyed to trustees the manors of Catton and Brisingcotes, and other lands in Walton on the condition they do the will of Roger. And that Roger clearly expressed his will that they convey the manor of Catton and lands in Walton to William Horton his eldest son and heir, with remainders to his other sons Thomas and John, and they convey the manor of Brisingcotes to Thomas a younger son with remainders to William and John. His next heir was found to be William his son then aged 18 and half years. In other inquisition post mortems, Roger was found to died seised of a number minor properties in the counties of Warwick, Leicester, and Stafford where his next heir was found to be said William. An inquisition post mortem²⁰⁸ was also held some months later in Cheshire in 1423/24, finding that Roger

²⁰⁴Ussher, Richard. An Historical Sketch Of The Parish Of Croxall, In The County Of Derby. With Appendices. 1st ed., Bemrose, 1881, [p. 228-229, archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 13 Aug 2018.

²⁰⁵"CHESTER | The National Archives". Ref.: [TW/590; Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk](#), 2018, Accessed 14 Aug 2018.

²⁰⁶"Quitclaim By John Spencer Son Of Richard Spencer Of Burton-On-Trent To William Horton... | The National Archives". Ref. [D3155/J 2541; Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk](#), 2018, Accessed 14 Aug 2018.

²⁰⁷Ussher, Richard. An Historical Sketch Of The Parish Of Croxall, In The County Of Derby. With Appendices. 1st ed., Bemrose, 1881, [p. 224-226, archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 13 Aug 2018.

²⁰⁸<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015011704189;view=1up;seq=610>

de Horton died seized in his demesne, as of fee, in right of his wife Alice, of twenty acres of land in Coole, held of the Earl of Chester, in capite, and that William was his son and heir, and of the age of nineteen. It should be noted that these lands in Coole were mentioned in his grandson Roger's will.

4. John de Seinpier b1358 d 1383 married Maltida

An inquisition post mortem in 1395/96, found that John son of Robert de Seinpier had died seized in his demesne, as of fee, of one messuage and sixty acres of land in Coule, held of the Earl of Chester, in capite. And that Matilda who was the wife of the said John, occupied a third part of the said land in dower; that Alice his daughter held two parts of the said tenements and lands ; that the said Alice was daughter and heir of the said John and of the age of two on the Eve of Palm Sunday, 7 Ric. 2. [born 3rd April 1382], and that the said John died on Friday next after the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary, 7 Ric. 2. [died 14th September 1383]; that the said Alice was married to Roger de Horton, and that there was no issue.

5. Robert de Seinpier d1379/80

An inquisition post mortem held in 1379/80 found that Robert le Seintpier died seized in his demesne, as of fee, of one messuage and one carucate of land in Coueley, held of the Earl of Chester, in capite, and also in right of his wife of two messuages and sixty acres of land in Chorley near Radleigh, held of the Lord of Audelegh, in capite; of a parcel of land in Wodecote, held of the said lord as above; and of one messuage and sixteen acres of land in Bromohall, held of the Lord of Batynton, in capite, and that John was his son and next heir, and of the age of 21.

6. David de Seympier d 1359/60 married Cecilia

An inquisition post mortem held in 1359/60 found that the said David died seized of forty acres of laud in Coule, held of the Earl of Chester, in capite, by barony; and that he purchased the laud of Urien de Seympier, and that Robert was his son and heir, and

of age. In the same year Cecilia the widow of David held as dower one third of her husbands lands in Cowle²⁰⁹.

The aforementioned contemporary records are all consistent with the Horton descent given in the licence to entry of 1506. Though in these contemporary records the relationship between Urian and David de Seympier is not specifically stated.

Turning now to the Yonge descent, the second inquisition post mortem concerning Sir Thomas Cokesey in 1507 agrees with the preceding inquisition of 1500 in all particulars, except that John Younge, alias Somersett, is found next of kin and heir, as descendant of Thomas, son of Margaret, daughter of John de Saintpere, father of Isabella, mother of Walter, ancestor of sir Thomas Cokesay [see Chart D]. According to this inquisition John Yonge has a superior claim than Roger Horton to the Sancto Petro estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey. However, it should be noted that the descent mentioned in this inquisition post mortem does contain an error, as in actual fact Urien de Sancto Petro was the father of Isabella, who was the mother of Walter. Also the number of generations between John Yonge and John de Sancto Petro seem improbable.

John Yonge was the Somerset Herald and later the Norroy King of Arms and his activities are well known and mentioned in many records of the day. However, no contemporary records have been found concerning his ancestry [other than the aforementioned inquisition]. The error in the inquisition is easily corrected, but raises another question. For instance, if it is assumed Margaret was the daughter of John de Sancto Petro, there would be just three generations spanning a hundred and eighty years, which is highly improbable. Recent research has suggested that when estimating the time period of a generation; one should use three generations per century for the male line, and three and half generations per century for the female line²¹⁰.

²⁰⁹"The History Of The County Palatine And City Of Chester.. By George Ormerod". London, 1819, [p.202](#) , archive.org 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018.

²¹⁰"How Long Is A Generation? Science Provides An Answer - ISOGG Wiki". [ISOGG Wiki](#) , Isogg.Org, 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018.

Without additional contemporary records this problem concerning this descent cannot be resolved. Consequently, this pedigree outlined in the inquisition pertaining to John Yonge should be treated with extreme caution. Indeed, in view of the above conveyancing records, one can speculate that John Yonge and Edmund Dudley colluded against Roger Horton with a view to obtain the de Sancto Petro estates of Sir Thomas Cokesey.

8. The de Brewes Estates – Maurice Berkeley and Thomas Earl of Surrey parcels - Table 2

In 1499, King Henry VII granted ²¹¹ by way of a special livery to Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley brother and heir of William late Maquis of Berkeley as kinsmen and heirs of George Brewes all lordships, manors, etc and other hereditaments whatever which have been of said George. In that grant the king stated he was satisfied that Thomas Earl of surrey, and Maurice Berkeley had sufficiently proved their age and the inquisitions of the aforesaid lordships, manors, etc after the death of the Sir Thomas Cokesey, had been rightly and duly taken and returned to his chancery. This grant also outlines the family relationship between George Brewes and Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley. It is interesting to note that this grant of special livery does not specifically mention any manors etc by name, only states that they may have all manors of George de Brewes, [his sister] Agnes or [niece] Isabelle.

This grant is set out in full in Appendix A, and the actual properties the Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley finally inherited from Sir Thomas Cokesey are set out in Table 2.

The family relation between Thomas Earl of Surrey, Maurice Berkeley, and George de Brewes is not in question [See Charts A ,B and E]. They are all linear descendants from a common ancestor: a one William de Brewes, lord of Bramber and Gower who

²¹¹Sessional Papers printed by the order of the House of Lords 1859, 22 Victoriæ, Vol. X1, p 142 to 143 , "Grant Of Special Livery To The Earl Of Surrey And Maurice Berkeley. 1499". Familia Historia Scripta pmackenzie.blogspot.com 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

died in 1290. Specifically, Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley are both descendant from Aline de Brewes, the daughter of Sir William de Brewes who died in 1326 , who in turn was the son of the said William de Brewes who died in 1290, by his first wife Aline daughter of Thomas Multon. See the book Complete Peerage for a more detailed summary of this descent²¹².

On the other branch, George de Brewes²¹³ was the son of John de Brewes of Lee., co. Lincoln who died in 1342 who in turn was a younger son of a Peter de Brewes²¹⁴ of Tettebury, co. Glouc. who died in 1312²¹⁵, a younger son of the aforementioned William De Brewes who died in 1290, by his third wife Mary daughter of Robert de Ros²¹⁶.

Returning now to Peter de Brewes d 1312 of Tettebury. His eldest son and heir was Thomas who was born on the 8th September 1311²¹⁷,²¹⁸. This Thomas de Brewes died in 1361 and in his inquisition post mortem²¹⁹ his son and heir is given as John de Brewes aged 22. This John died shortly thereafter and his heir was found to his brother Thomas de Brewes then aged 15 years²²⁰. The later Thomas de Brewes died on the 5th September 1395 leaving two young children as heirs who died young leaving no direct descendants²²¹. After the death of Thomas in 1395²²², the properties he was so seised at his death ultimately descended to George de Brewes who died in 1414²²³ and his heirs.

²¹²Complete Peerage, by GEC 1912, Vol 12 part 1, p513, Earl of Surrey; Vol. 9 p601 to 610, Duke of Norfolk; Vol 9 p377 to 385, Lord Mowbray; Vol 2 [p.132-135](#), Lord Berkeley; Vol 2 [p.302-304](#). William de Brewes, Lord of Bramber and Gower; [archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²¹³Calendar of the patent rolls, 1441-1446 Henry VI v.4. [p.391](#) . [hathitrust.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²¹⁴Complete Peerage, by GEC 1912, Vol 2, [p.308 footnote \(d\)](#) , [archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²¹⁵Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 5, Edward II. [177-185 No. 321](#) , [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²¹⁶Complete Peerage, by GEC 1912, Vol 2 [p.302-304](#), William de Brewes, Lord of Bramber and Gower, [archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²¹⁷Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 5, Edward II. [177-185 No. 321](#) , [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²¹⁸Complete Peerage, by GEC 1912, Vol. 2 [p.308](#) [archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²¹⁹Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 11 Edward III :[20-40 No. 38](#) , [british-history.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²²⁰Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem: Volume 12 Edward III: [92-105, No. 118](#) [british-history.ac-uk](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²²¹Complete Peerage, by GEC 1912, Vol. 2 , [p.310](#) , [archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²²²Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem Sive Escaetarum: Vol.3. ; [p.188 No. 7](#) , [dcms.lds.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²²³"Brewes, George, Esq: Glos, Wilts, Yorks, Surrey, Sussex | The National Archives". Ref. [C138/35/48](#) , [Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk](#), 2018; [C138/35/48](#) [pmackenzie.blogspot.com](#) 2018, [C138/35/48](#) , [inquisitionpostmortem.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

We next have a royal patent in 1445 granting a pardon to Margaret Berkeley widow of last mentioned Thomas de Brewes concerning the conveyance of the reversion of the manor of Tettebury her dowry. In that patent it is stated that Margaret the widow of Thomas de Brewes knight held the manor of Tettebury of the inheritance of Hugh Cokesey, knight, kinsman and heir of the said Thomas, to wit, son of Walter Cokesey, son of Isabel, daughter of Agnes, sister of George, son of John, brother of Thomas, father of the said Thomas Brewes²²⁴. A writ of diem clausit extreum issued in 1431 further expands this relationship. It states that that Hugh Cokesey, was the son and heir of Walter Cokesey esquire, the son of Isabel late the wife of Walter Cokesey chivaler, the daughter of Agnes wife of Urien Seyntpere, the sister of the said George de Brewes.²²⁵. From these references and others an outline of the relationship between George de Brewes and Thomas de Brewes is shown in Chart B.

A perusal of the family tree charts indicate that Thomas Earl of Surrey, Maurice Berkeley, and George de Brewes were not of the full blood but were of half blood. Thomas Earl of Surrey, and Maurice Berkeley were descendant from the aforementioned William de Brewose, the penultimate Lord of Bramber and Gower, by his FIRST wife Aline daughter of Thomas Multon. Whereas, George de Brewes was descendant from the aforementioned William de Brewose by his THIRD wife Mary daughter of Robert de Ros. As mentioned in the introduction collateral heirs must be of the whole blood, “*nay the estate shall escheat to the lord, sooner than the half blood shall inherit*”. In this sense, whilst Thomas Earl of Surrey, Maurice Berkeley, were kin to George de Brewes, they were not strictly heirs. Though it can be argued that this is an unjust extension of the half blood rule²²⁶.

However, the matter is a lot more complex than that and has it origins in a dispute that started in the 1280s. William de Brewose (I) the pentultimate lord of Bramber and

²²⁴Calendar of the patent rolls, 1441-1446 Henry VI v.4. [p.391](#), [hathitrust.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²²⁵Calendar Of The Fine Rolls. v.16 p165,175; [p.165](#), [p.175](#) [archive.org](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018; Calendar of Close Rolls, 1422-1429, p. 236; Calendar of Close Rolls 1419-1422, p. 177.

²²⁶Blackstone, William, and William Carey Jones. *Commentaries On The Laws Of England*. Bancroft-Whitney, 1916, [p.233](#). [archive.org](#), 2018, Accessed 16 Aug 2018.

Gower (d1290) by a series of feet of fines sought to convey a number of properties in his possession to his eldest son Richard by his third wife Mary de Ros. Thus in effect dispossessing his eldest son William (II) by his first wife Aline Moulton. His son, William de Brewose (II) disputed this, and after his fathers death, took legal proceedings in the courts.

Specifically, William de Brewose (I) had conveyed²²⁷ in 1280 by way of a trustee his manors of Chesworth, Grinstead and Bidlington to himself to hold for the whole of his life, with remainders to Richard his son and the heirs of his body, Peter brother of Richard and heirs of his body, Margaret sister of Peter and Richard and heirs of her body, and the right heirs of said William.

Later still, William de Brewose (I) had conveyed²²⁸ in 1286 by way of another trustee his manors of manors of Wassington, Sedgewyk and Findon and the advowson of the church of said manor of Findon, with the exception of two acres of land in Wassington to himself to hold for the whole of his life, with remainders to Richard his son and the heirs of his body, Peter brother of Richard and heirs of his body, William Junior the younger brother of Peter and heirs of his body, and the right heirs of William.

Apparently, the outcome of these disputes was an arbitrated settlement²²⁹. The king not wishing the barony of Brembre to be dismembered, desired that William (II) and his heirs to hold that barony of him in its entirety and without diminution. So he decreed that William (II) should hold in entirety that barony, of which the aforesaid manors are members, and that Richard should have by extent the equivalent of those manors from other lands of William which are not parts of the barony. The outcome of which was a form of an indenture, where Richard granted and quit-claimed to William, on behalf of himself and heirs, all right and claim he had or could have in fifty-one shillings worth of rent with appurtenances in Horsham and in the manors of

²²⁷Feet of Fines for the County of Sussex (Sussex Record Society vol. vii), [p.122 No. 935](#), british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²²⁸Feet of Fines for the county of Sussex (Sussex Record Society vol. vii), [p.136 No. 986](#) british-history.ac.uk 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²²⁹Coram Rege Roll No. 193 Trinity 1308, m57; Sayles, George Osborne. *Select Cases In The Court Of King's Bench Under Edward II*. B. Quaritch, 1957, Selden Society Publications Volume 74 page 7.

Findon, Washington and West Grinstead with advowsons of the churches of the aforesaid manors with their appurtenances. And in return, William son of William gave, granted and rendered to Richard the manor of Tettebury, Gloucestershire, the manors of Sedgwick, and the manor of Chesworth with all its appurtenances in Sussex²³⁰ [which presumably also contained the manor of Bidlington].

The result of which indenture, was that the aforementioned George de Brewes, as the ultimate heir of Richard, died in possession of the manors of Tettebury in Gloucestershire, and the manors of Sedgwick, Chesworth and Bidlington in Sussex²³¹.

The exact nature of this indenture is not known, but it is possible that it included remainders to each other in the case of death of either party and their heirs. Consequently if this is the case, these manors would have reverted to Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley.

Furthermore, it must be noted that in the absence of these feet of fines and indentures, these manors would have descended by the rules of inheritance to William de Brewes the eldest son, and subsequently to Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley.

As this matter is an extremely complex legal issue beyond the remit of this article, we can only assume that Thomas Earl of Surrey, Maurice Berkeley claim to these manors as kinsmen of George de Brewes was held by the king to be a valid one. A consequence of which it follows that at the time of the death of Sir Thomas Cokesey in 1497, it must have been held that there were no living descendants of Peter de Brewes of Tettebury [d1312], otherwise these living descendants would have had a superior claim on these manors.

²³⁰Coram Rege Roll No. 193 Trinity 1308, m57; Sayles, George Osborne. *Select Cases In The Court Of King's Bench Under Edward II*. B. Quaritch, 1957, Selden Society Publications Volume 74 page 7.

²³¹"Brewes, George, Esq: Glos, Wilts, Yorks, Surrey, Sussex | The National Archives". Ref. [C138/35/48](#), [Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk](#), 2018; [C138/35/48](#) pmackenzie.blogspot.com 2018, [C138/35/48](#), [inquisitionpostmortem.ac.uk](#) 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

In recent times, a popular genealogy has a Sir Peter de Brewes [d1377] of Wiston as a younger son of Peter de Brewes [d1312] of Tettebury. A major problem with this proposal is that Peter de Brewes [d1378] had living descendants in the time of Sir Thomas Cokesey. Specifically, Ralph Shirley [d1510] of Wiston [See Chart I] who was the ultimate heir of Sir Peter de Brewes of Wiston, was alive at the time of Sir Thomas Cokesey's death and if the proposal is correct, he would have had a superior claim to these manors. The grant of special livery (Appendix A) is the king's confirmation that Thomas Earl of Surrey, Maurice Berkeley, were the kinsmen and next heirs of George de Brewes to the exclusion of all others. Any proposal that contradicts this would require significant documentary evidence in support.

This populist genealogy appears to be based solely on a window in the Wiston chapel, which makes no reference to any familial relationship between Peter de Brewes of Wiston and any other members of the de Brewes family. As this genealogy is based more on speculation than fact it should not take precedence over the grant of special livery, and thus should be disregarded.

However, there are a number of problems with this grant of special livery, one of which was raised by Dugdale. As mentioned previously Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley were both descendants of Aline de Brewes and her husband John Mowbray. But Sir William de Brewes the younger had another daughter called Joan from whom Mary Bohun, the wife of Sir David Owen d1535, is descended (see Chart F)²³². It is said her son Sir Henry Owen was born round 1495, and Mary died around 1500. It is possible that Sir Henry Owen may have had also a potential claim on the Sir Thomas Cokesey estates.

Another issue concerns Margaret the alleged illegitimate daughter²³³ of John de Brewes (II), the brother of George de Brewes. (see Charts B and H). This John de

²³²Complete Peerage, by GEC 1912, Vol 2 [p. 200 to 202](#), *archive.org* 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²³³"Letters Patent Of Henry Bishop Of Norwich | The National Archives". Ref. [SpSt/11/4/6/3](#)

Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018;

"Letters Patent Of Reginald Haynton, Dean Of Lincoln | The National Archives" Ref. [SpSt/11/4/6/1](#),

Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk, 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

Brewes (II) was son and heir of John de Brewes (I) of Lincoln²³⁴. John de Brewes (II) was declared an idiot and his lands were held by guardians on his behalf²³⁵. An inquisition post mortem after the death of John de Brewes (II) the idiot has not been found. However, it is believed he died some time before 1370, when George Brewes quitclaimed²³⁶ to John Pontrell, and the aforementioned Margaret his wife all his rights in the manors of the Manors of Lee and Gateburton, Lincs, etc. However, George de Brewes later disputed Margaret's claim to her fathers lands on the basis of illegitimacy²³⁷. The outcome of the dispute was an agreement for arbitration²³⁸. The final outcome of which appears to be in favor of George de Brewes for we have a feet of fine, whereby trustees conveyed over the manors to Walter Cokesey to be held for the life of George Brewes, with remainder to the heirs of the body of George Brewes and in default to Walter Cokesey and Isabel his wife [the niece of George de Brewes] and the heirs of their bodies. Still further, Peter Notthill, by a deed²³⁹ of 27 July 1387 released any rights he had in these manors to Walter Cokesey and others. This Peter Nutthill presumably was the second husband of Margaret de Brewes. There is still a further deed dated 1393, entitled “:obligation et l'indenture touchant le Manoir de Lee”, and is an assize of deseisen of George Brewes to Peter Nochill and Margaret his wife of the manor²⁴⁰. Notwithstanding these disputes, the properties ended up in the estate of Sir Thomas Cokesey.

²³⁴Calendar Of The Charter Rolls, Edward III 1327-1341 v.4 [p.94](#) , [p.344](#), archive.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar Of The Close Rolls: Edward III, 1333-1337 [p299](#) , archive.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar Of The Close Rolls: Edward III, 1354-1360: [p.362,472,473](#), archive.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar Of The Patent Rolls: Edward III, 1334-1338, v.3, [p.20](#), [244](#), [562](#); hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar Of The Patent Rolls: Edward III, 1338-1340: v.4, [p.10](#), [519](#), hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar Of The Patent Rolls: Edward III, 1354-58: v.10; [p.646](#), hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar Of The Patent Rolls: Edward III, 1361-1364: v.12, [p.416](#), hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar of Fine Rolls Edward III, 1337-1347: v.5, [p.288](#); archive.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Edward III v. 9: [p.45](#), [46](#), [48](#), [89](#); archive.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

²³⁵Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Edward III v.10: [p.189-193](#), [318-320](#); hathitrust.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Edward III v.12: [p.232-233](#), [255](#); archive.org 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018;

²³⁶“Quitclaim | The National Archives” Ref. [SpSt/4/7/13](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018.

²³⁷“Copy Of Plea Roll Of The King's Bench | The National Archives”. Ref. [SpSt/8/1](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018;

“Letters Patent Of Henry Bishop Of Norwich | The National Archives”. Ref. [SpSt/11/4/6/3](#) , *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018;

“Letters Patent Of Reginald Haynton, Dean Of Lincoln | The National Archives”. Ref. [SpSt/11/4/6/1](#), *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²³⁸The Lincolnshire Archives Committee, Archivers Report 8, [p28-29](#) , *lincolnshire.gov.uk* 2018 Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²³⁹The Lincolnshire Archives Committee, Archivers Report No. 17, p10, [p10](#) *lincolnshire.gov.uk* 2018 Accessed 17 Aug 2018

²⁴⁰ “An Account Of The Parish Of Lea With Lea Wood, In The Hundred Of Corringham. Lincolnshire. [By A. Stark]”. [p10-11](#), *books.google.com.au* 2018, Accessed 17 Aug 2018

As can be seen from Chart H, it appears that there may have been many descendants of Margaret de Brewes who were alive at the time of Sir Thomas Cokesey's death. We can only speculate as to the terms of the final arbitration between Margaret de Brewes and George de Brewes, but it appears any rights Margaret's potential descendants may have had to Sir Thomas Cokesey's properties were released some hundred years earlier.

Even so, Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley's claim to the inheritance of George de Brewes' manor of Lee manor which included Gateburton, Scothorn in Lincolnshire is debatable. These manors were originally part of the estate of Margaret Trehampton who afterwards married the aforementioned John de Brewes (I)²⁴¹. It is arguable there was any common ancestor, who had once held these manors, between Margaret Trehampton and Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley. The reason the grant of the special livery applies to this manors is not known but presumably it was at the discretion of the king.

In addition, there were a number of manors which were held solely by William de Brewose and his third wife Mary, either by way of purchase or by way of marriage to Mary. These manors were Wyerthorp in Yorkshire; Manynford Brewes in Wiltshire; and Bromley and Little Bookham in Surrey [See Table 2].

Strictly speaking, Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley's claim to these manors were limited, as they were not direct descendants of William de Brewes and Mary his third wife, but were of half blood. The reason for the grant of the special livery in respect of these manors is not known but presumably again it was at the discretion of the king.

Notwithstanding the difficulties associated with this grant of special livery, it does not effect the overall statements therein, that Thomas Earl of Surrey and Maurice

²⁴¹Calendar of Inquisitions Post Mortem Edward III v.10: [p189-193, hathitrust.org](https://www.hathitrust.org) 2018, Accessed 17 August 2018

Berkeley were confirmed by the king to be kinsmen and heirs of George de Brewes. Thus effectively excluding all others.

9. Archer Family

There is one other potential candidate for the inheritance of the lands of Sir Thomas Cokesey. It seems a John Archer of Umberslade was descendant from the ancestors of Sir Thomas Cokesey, but for whatever reason it seems no claim to the Cokesey estates was made by this person. The following outlines the descent of this John Archer from one Thomas Archer (c1341-1425) who had married Agnes the daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey (1343-1405). Accordingly, if this descent were held to be true then John Archer would have been, as the closest collateral heir, be entitled to all the Sancto Petro, Cokesey, and de Brewes estates [but not the Greville estates].

1. John Archer 1449-1519 married Alice daughter of Sir Baldwin Mountford.

John Archer²⁴² was born 1449 the son of John Archer and Christina the daughter of Ralph Blacklowe. He was only twelve years old when his father died in 1461.

John Archer married Alice, the daughter of Sir Baldwin Mountfort, of Coleshill and sister to Sir Simon Mountfort who articled with Richard Archer for the marriage of his grandson with his sister in 1467²⁴³. John Archer succeeded to the estates of his grandfather Richard who died in 1471/72.

The next mention we have of him is in 28 February 1475, when he entered the service of the Duke of Clarence. George, the Duke of Clarence had retained John Archer by way of an indenture to 'do service of werre' to the king and to him, the said Duke, in his retinue in the Duchy of Normandy and the realm of France for one year, with three archers 'wele and suffisantly abled, armed and arayed' at 18 pence a day wages for

²⁴²"The Peerage Of England". By Arthur Collins, *Google Books*, 2018, [p.369](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁴³Ibid.

himself and 6 pence a day for each archer²⁴⁴. Prior to leaving England and in expectation of a safe return, John Archer, esq. had made a will²⁴⁵ requesting Sir Henry Ferrers and other feoffees created by the deed²⁴⁶ of his grandfather Richard Archer, esq. to continue their estate in accordance with deed, his assignes receiving the profits until his return when, if he requires it, they are to make him his estate. If he fails to return then estate to be made to his son and the heirs of his body at 21, but if he die to his heirs, subject to life estate of John Archer's wife.

Subsequently, Edward IV, the king of England declared war and invaded France in June 1475 with 16,000 troops which presumably included the Duke of Clarence and his retinue. A truce was negotiated on the 29 August 1475 and Edward IV and his troops returned to England. The next record²⁴⁷ we have is a petition by John Archer to the Duke of Clarence requesting in lieu of wages never paid, that he be granted the Bailiffship of Tanworth and the park there etc for life²⁴⁸.

John Archer was involved in a property dispute²⁴⁹ involving his mother's lands in the period 1471-1483. In that dispute it had been claimed that John Archer was a servant of the prince [presumably Edward Plantagent the prince of Wales]. In what capacity this service took, it is not known. Edward Plantageant was the eldest son of Edward IV and was born in 1470. He succeeded his father in 1483 upon the laters death, but Edward was never crowned and was desposed by Richard in 1483, who was crowned king Richard III. Edward was imprisoned by Richard in the Tower of London and not seen again. Sometime prior to this, Nicholas Canne had petitioned the prince's council that he had been disseised of lands in Malling and 'Ingebarowe'

²⁴⁴"Indenture Of Military Service Whereby George, Duke Of Clarence Retained John Archer,... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [ER 3/667](#). Accessed 16 Sept 2018.

²⁴⁵"Will Of John Archer, Esq. [Made Prior To Leaving England And In Expectation Of A Safe... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 90/4](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁴⁶"Copy Grant By Richard Archer To Henry Ferrers Et Al Of Manors Of Stotfold, Staffs,... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 111/4](#). Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

²⁴⁷This record is undated and presumably is dated sometime in the period 1475-1478. The later time being when the then Duke of Clarence was executed for treason.

²⁴⁸"Petition From John Archer To His Redoubted Lord The Duke Of Clarence, Requesting, In... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 83/15](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁴⁹"Petitioners: Nicholas Canne (Cam). Name(S): Canne (Cam), Nicholas ... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [SC 8/344/E1301](#). Accessed 16 Sept 2018.

"Petitioners: Nicholas Cam (Canne); Elizabeth Crapwell, Mother-In-Law Of Nicholas Cam. ... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [SC 8/344/E1300](#). Accessed 16 Sept 2018.

by John Archer claiming the lands were his by right. Nicholas Canne claimed in another dispute²⁵⁰ that he was the husband of Alice the daughter of Ralph Blackrowe and Isabel his wife. According to this claim Alice was the Aunt of John Archer.

John Archer was again in service of the king in 1491, when he was issued with a mandate from Henry VII addressed to all the keepers of the English ports, to allow John of Tanworth 'otherwise called John Archer late of London, equier' to pass and repass with supplies for Calais²⁵¹.

Shortly after John Archer had returned, for he undertook substantial surveys and mapping of his estates²⁵². John Archer for the last twenty years of his life resided on his estates as there exists numerous property records in the Archer of Tanworth archives involving John Archer and others²⁵³.

John Archer died in his manor house of Umberslade aged seventy years and more on the 4th December 1519, leaving a son and heir John Archer aged 33 years and more²⁵⁴.

2. *John Archer c1416 - 1463 married Christina widow of Henry Sewal and daughter and co-heir of Ralph Blacklowe.*

John Archer was born c1416 the son of Richard Archer of Stotsfold and his wife Alice daughter of William Hugford. Alice had previously married Thomas Lucy who died in 1415, and Alice herself died in 1420.

By 1437, John Archer was residing at Tanworth (Warks) and his father Richard was residing at Stotsfold (Stafford)²⁵⁵. Though by 1444, he seems to have returned to

²⁵⁰"Short Title: Blaklowe V Derlyngton. Plaintiffs: Isabel, Late The Wife Of Ralph Blaklowe,... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C 1/61/29](#). Accessed 16 Sept 2018.

²⁵¹"Mandate From Henry VII Addressed To All The Keepers Of The English Ports, To Allow John... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 72/10](#). Accessed 16 Sept 2018.

²⁵²"Survey Of Part Of [John Archer's] Estate In Tanworth Headed In Hand Of Simon Archer,... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 74/26](#). Accessed 16 Sept 2018. et al.

²⁵³National Archives

²⁵⁴"The Peerage Of England". By Arthur Collins, *Google Books*, 2018, [p.369](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁵⁵"Case Against Richard Archer, Stotfold, Staffs. Gent., John Archer, Tanworth, Warks,... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 83/10](#). Accessed 13 Sept 2018.

Stotsfold (Stafford)²⁵⁶. John Archer was appointed on a commission of inquiry in Stafford in 1448²⁵⁷ and was escheator there in 1448/49²⁵⁸. The next record we have is in 1446 where John Archer gave sureties for a Thomas Greswold concerning certain lands in Solihull (Wark)²⁵⁹. It is also said that he held a tenement in Salisbury (Wilts) in 1455²⁶⁰.

John Archer of Tanworth was educated as a lawyer²⁶¹. It is said that during the 1450s he was in the service of the Duke of Exeter. It was during this time that John Archer was a member for parliament for the seats of Helston (1453-1454) and Old Sarum (1459)²⁶². Though by 1460 he had left the service of Exeter, and was acting as the surveyor general for Edward Neville, Lord Bergavenny²⁶³. This time was a period of great civil conflict in England between the Lancastrians and Yorkists, which eventually saw Edward IV (House of York) replace the sitting king Henry VI (House of Lancaster). Edward Neville and the Duke of Exeter were on opposing sides, and John Archer to his ultimate detriment returned to the service of Henry Duke of Exeter acting as his Receiver General²⁶⁴. For after the seige of the Tower of London in late 1460, a number of the family of the Duke of Exeter were executed²⁶⁵, and John Archer was “put to death”²⁶⁶ as one of the counsel to the Duke of Exeter.

²⁵⁶“Bond In Penal Sum £40 From John Wood Of Northwick To John Archer Of Stotfold To Accept... | The National Archives”. *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 73/30](#). Accessed 13 Sept 2018.

²⁵⁷Calendar of the patent rolls preserved in the Public record office / prepared under the superintendence of the deputy keeper of the records., 1446-1452 Henry VI v.5. “Calendar Of The Patent Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office / Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. 1446-1452 Henry VI V.5.”. *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.140](#). Accessed 12 Sept 2018.

²⁵⁸“Calendar Of The Fine Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office”. Henry Vol.18 1445-1452 *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.103](#). Accessed 13 Sept 2018.

²⁵⁹*Ibid.* p.15

²⁶⁰Society., Wiltshire. “Wiltshire Archaeological And Natural History Magazine.”. *Biodiversitylibrary.Org*, 2018, [Vol.37 p.86](#). Accessed 12 Sept 2018.

²⁶¹“Letter Of Confraternity From The Abbot Of St Mary's, York, For John Archer, Lawyer.... | The National Archives”. *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 91/3](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁶²“History Of Parliament (1439-1509)”. *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.18](#) 12 Sept 2018.

²⁶³“Receipt From Edward Neville, Lord Bergavenny, To John Archer, Esq., His Surveyor General,... | The National Archives”. *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 91/4](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁶⁴“Order From Henry, Duke Of Exeter (Herry Duc Of Exestre Erle Of Huntingdon And Of Ivory... | The National Archives”. *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 72/9](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁶⁵“Warwick The Kingmaker”. *Google Books*, 2018, [p.180](#). Accessed 17 Sept 2018.

²⁶⁶“Short Title: Beche V Astell. Plaintiffs: Henry Beche And Christine His Wife, Some Time... | The National Archives”. *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C.1/28/191](#). Accessed 12 Sept 2018.

John Archer had married Christina daughter and co-heir of Ralph Blacklowe²⁶⁷. Christina was previously married to Henry Sewal of London prior to 1432, when Christina was bequeathed property from her god-mother²⁶⁸. It is assumed Christina married John Archer soon after the death of her first husband in 1444²⁶⁹. Meanwhile, John Archer and Christina his wife and their trustees were granted²⁷⁰ in 1454 all lordships, manors, messuages, lands, rents, reversions and services, woods etc. of the said Ralph in the city and suburbs of London, the towns of Westminster co. Middlesex, 'West Mallyng' and Inchebarowe co. Kent and elsewhere within the realm. About ten years later in 1457, Christina had sought from the Pope a legal separation and restoration of dowry from John Archer on the basis he assaulted her and caused her to miscarry twice and she feared for her life. The Pope ordered the Bishop of London to investigate and if found to be true to pronounce a legal separation and order her dowry to be returned to her²⁷¹. The outcome of this investigation is not known.

John Archer and George Lowell, and Christine and Elizabeth their wives, daughters of Ralph Blakelowe, esq. were also involved in a dispute in 1456 with Thomas Noreys the trustee of the said Ralph concerning these land in West Malling, Inchtbarowe, Birling, and Ryarsh (Kent)²⁷².

After John Archer died, his wife Christina married Henry Beche of London, gentleman²⁷³. In October 1463, Henry Beche and Cristina his wife attached to answer

²⁶⁷Calendar of the close rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Henry VI., v.5 1447-1454. "Calendar Of The Close Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office. Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. Henry VI. V.5 1447-1454.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.531](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁶⁸"London Letter Books ,Folios 122-130: 1432-34 | British History Online". *British-History.Ac.Uk*, 2018, [pp157-172](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁶⁹"Will Of Henry Sewale Of London, Gent. To Be Buried In The Church Of St. Peter,... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 90/1](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁷⁰Calendar of the close rolls preserved in the Public Record Office. Prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records. Henry VI., v.5 1447-1454. "Calendar Of The Close Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office. Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. Henry VI. V.5 1447-1454.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.531](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁷¹Calendar of entries in the Papal registers relating to Great Britain and Ireland. : Papal letters, v.11 1455-1464. "Calendar Of Entries In The Papal Registers Relating To Great Britain And Ireland. : Papal Letters, 1198- ... / Ed. By W. H. Bliss. Published By The Authority ... V.11 1455-1464.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.319](#). Accessed 12 Sept 2018.

²⁷²"Short Title: Archer V Noreys. Plaintiffs: John Archer, George Lovell, And Christine And... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [C 1/26/291](#). Accessed 13 Sept 2018.

²⁷³"Henry Beche, Late Of London, Gent And Cristina His Wife Attached To Answer Richard... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 83/13](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

Richard Archer for falsely depriving him by forgery of the manor of Malley, Salop, Overton Dancy with appurtenances in Leics., claiming that said Richard had granted same lands to John Archer his son and said Cristina, then wife of said John on 10 Oct 1459²⁷⁴.

John Archer's heir was his son John, who was about twelve years old at his father's death. It seems John Archer [Senior] was not attainted for his part in the seige of the Tower of London as his son was later seised in his own right of his fathers lands.

3. Richard Archer c1387–1471 married (1) Alice c1385-1420 daughter of William Hugford former wife of Thomas Lucy (2) Alice daughter and heir of William de Lee (3) Joan.

Richard Archer was the son of Thomas Archer²⁷⁵, and it is said he was born around 1387²⁷⁶. Richard Archer married firstly Alice, the daughter and heir of William Hugford of Higford (Salop), in 1415 and had issue John and Margaret. Alice was formerly married to Thomas Lucy, knight of Charlecote (Warws) who died in 1415²⁷⁷. Thomas Lucy and Alice his wife had by virtue of a charter jointly held to them and their heirs the manors of Wike Risendene in Gloucestershire, Charlecote and Chiriton in Warwickshire²⁷⁸.

Alice died on the 2 April 1420²⁷⁹ and her next heir was her eldest son William Lucy, son of Thomas Lucy, knight, aged 17 years and more. It is from Alice that the families of both Archer and Lucy are descended. After Alice died, Richard then held

²⁷⁴"Henry Beche, Late Of London, Gent And Cristina His Wife Attached To Answer Richard... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 83/13](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁷⁵"Arbitration Of Richard Beauchamp, Earl Of Warwick And Aumale, Lord De Lisle, Captain Of... | The National Archives". Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 72/7](#). *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 5 Sept 2018.

²⁷⁶"The Peerage Of England". By Arthur Collins, *Google Books*, 2018, [p.369](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁷⁷Wareham, A F, and A P M Wright. "Stow cum Quy: Manors." *A History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 10, Cheveley, Flendish, Staine and Staploe Hundreds (North-Eastern Cambridgeshire)*. London: Victoria County History, 2002. [pp233-238](#). *British History Online*. Web. 9 September 2018. Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

²⁷⁸Calendar of the close rolls preserved in the Public Record Office : Henry V ; prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records., 1413-1419. "Calendar Of The Close Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office : Henry V ; Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. 1413-1419.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [pp.232-233](#). Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

²⁷⁹"Mapping The Medieval Countryside | Alice wife of Richard Archer 1420". *Inquisitionspostmortem.Ac.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [E-CIPM 21-511](#). Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

for life by virtue of the inheritance of Alice certain lands in Stow cum Quy in Cambridgeshire, the manors of Stockton alias Bodystockton, Higford alias Hugford and the advowson of the church of the manor, and Middleton in Shropshire, the manor of Wilden with the advowson of the church of the manor, manor of Ravensden, manor of Carlton alias Pabenham, and 2/3 manor of Wootton Hoo in Bedfordshire²⁸⁰. In October of the same year Richard agreed to pay 10 pounds to be levied out of his lands in Salop, on condition he do homage for lands of Alice²⁸¹.

Richard married secondly Alice daughter and heir of William de Lee son of Alice brother of William Conyngesby²⁸². Richard and Alice conveyed in 1436 it seems a life interest in the manor of Stotfold (Staff), the manor of Morton Bagot and the advowson of the church of the manor (Salop), and other lands Stafford, Derby and Warwick to Hugh Hayteley and others for 300 marks²⁸³.

Alice made a will²⁸⁴ in 1458 in which she requests to be buried in the church of St. Edmund of Stotfold and requests that manor of Stotfold to be sold for best price and money raised to be disposed of according to best wishes for Richard Archer her husband et al for repair of church and perpetual curate to pray for souls of self and ancestors and descendants. It is said Alice died in 1461 without issue²⁸⁵.

Shortly thereafter for we have in 1462, Richard Archer granting the manors of Stotfold, Staffs., Moreton Bagot, Coleshill, Tamworth, Tanworth, Botley and Monkspath in Warwickshire; Malley, co. Salop., and Siverton Savoy, Leics to Henry Ferrers and other trustees to perform the will of Alice, late the wife of said Richard; to secure on the lands in Tanworth an annuity to Alice late the wife of Thomas Archer,

²⁸⁰ a. "Mapping The Medieval Countryside | Alice wife of Richard Archer 1420". *Inquisitions post mortem.Ac.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [E-CIPM 21-511](#). Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

b. Calendar of the close rolls preserved in the Public Record Office : Henry V ; prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records., 1419-1422. "Calendar Of The Close Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office : Henry V ; Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. 1419-1422.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [pp.84-85](#). Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

²⁸¹Calendar of the close rolls preserved in the Public Record Office : Henry V ; prepared under the superintendence of the Deputy Keeper of the Records., 1419-1422. "Calendar Of The Close Rolls Preserved In The Public Record Office : Henry V ; Prepared Under The Superintendence Of The Deputy Keeper Of The Records. 1419-1422.". *Hathitrust*, 2018, [p.130](#). Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

²⁸²"Parishes: Morton Bagot | British History Online". *British-History.Ac.Uk*, 2018, [pp134-138](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁸³"Medieval Genealogy | Feet Of Fines": CP 25/1/292/68". *Medievalgenealogy.Org.Uk*, 2018, [CP 25/1/292/68 No. 192](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁸⁴"Will Of Alice Archer, Wife Of Richard.... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 90/2](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁸⁵"Parishes: Morton Bagot | British History Online". *British-History.Ac.Uk*, 2018, [pp134-138](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

father of Richard, and after death of the grantor to secure estates to his wife Johan for her life, with reversion to John, son of grantor's son John and his heirs²⁸⁶.

Richard Archer's last will²⁸⁷ was proved 21 June 1471/72. In his will of 1469 he states he resides at Stotfold, Staffordshire and orders his body to be buried at Tanworth. In an codicil dated 1471 he makes mention of his former wife Alice and makes many gifts to the church and requires his trustees to make these gifts out of his lands. His wife Joan was his executrix. He died soon thereafter and it is said he was 86 years old.

After his death, an inquisition²⁸⁸ was held in 1471/72 and it was found he died possessed of certain lands, which he held of Alice [his first wife], which lands then presumably reverted to the heirs of Alice and Thomas Lucy. It seems Richard held no lands in his own right as it seems he conveyed these either to his son or trustees before his death. Richard Archer's heir was his grandson John apparently aged 22 years²⁸⁹.

4. Thomas Archer c1341-1425 m (1) Agnes ?-? daughter of Sir Walter Cokesey 1343-1405 (2) Alice

Thomas Archer was the son of Thomas Archer and succeeded his father in 1372 shortly after his father made his will²⁹⁰. In 1375, Thomas Archer in remembrance for Thomas le Archer his father, Margaret his mother, his ancestors and heirs etc, he granted a license to Richard de Montfort and others to amortize certain lands lying in Tanworth and held of him, for the founding of a Chantry in the Chapel of our Lady and Saint Thomas the martyr within the church of Lapworth²⁹¹.

²⁸⁶"Copy Grant By Richard Archer To Henry Ferrers Et Al Of Manors Of Stotfold, Staffs..... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 111/4](#). Accessed 9 Sept 2018.

²⁸⁷"Probate [21 June 1471] Copy Of Will Of Richard Archer Of... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 90/3/2](#). Accessed 11 Sept 2018.

²⁸⁸"*Calendarium Inquisitionum Post Mortem Sive Escatuarum* : Printed By Command Of His Majesty King George III In Pursuance Of An Address Of The House Of Commons Of Great Britain, Vol. 4""". *Dcms.Lds.Org*, 2018, [p.353](#). Accessed 16 Sept 2018.

²⁸⁹"The Peerage Of England". By Arthur Collins, *Google Books*, 2018, [p.369](#). Accessed 10 Sept 2018.

²⁹⁰"A General And Heraldic Dictionary Of The Peerages Of England, Ireland, And Scotland, Extinct, Dormant, And In Abeyance ... England". Burke, *Google Books*, 2018, [p.11](#). Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

²⁹¹"The Antiquities Of Warwickshire Illustrated : From Records, Leiger-Books, Manuscripts, Charters, Evidences, Tombes, And Armes : Beautified With Maps, Prospects, And Portraictures" by Dugdale, William, Sir, 1605-1686, *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.580](#). Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

Amongst the archival papers of the Archers of Tanworth there is an arbitration agreement dated 10 June 1429 between Hugh Cokesey and Richard Archer wherein it is stated that Sir Walter Cokesey had granted an annuity to Thomas Archer and Agnes his wife, daughter of the said Sir Walter, at the time of their marriage; which Thomas and Agnes were the parents of Richard Archer.²⁹² It can be deduced from the date of the arbitration agreement and Cokesey pedigree [see chart C] that this Walter was Sir Walter Cokesey who had married Isabell de Sancto Petro, and was the grandfather of said Hugh Cokesey.

Also amongst the archival papers of Archers of Tamworth, there is an Indulgence dated 16 May 1393 from Pope Boniface IX to Thomas Archer of Umberslade and Agnes his wife, permitting them to chose a confessor to pronounce full remission of all confessed sins at the time of their deaths²⁹³.

It seems Thomas may have married twice for we have a copy grant made by his son Richard in which it is stated that an annuity was granted to Alice late the wife of Thomas Archer out of lands in Tanworth.

It is said that Thomas died on the Feast of Pentecost in 1425 aged 85 years old²⁹⁴. There appears to be no inquisition post mortem conducted on the estates of Thomas Archer, so it difficult to ascertain the properties he held. Though from other sources it seems Thomas Archer held at least the manors of Tanworth²⁹⁵, Monkspath²⁹⁶,

²⁹²"Arbitration Of Richard Beauchamp, Earl Of Warwick And Aumale, Lord De Lisle, Captain Of... | The National Archives". Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 72/7](#) *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Accessed 5 Sept 2018.

²⁹³"Indulgence From Pope Boniface IX To Thomas Archer Of Umberslade And Agnes His Wife,... | The National Archives". Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 72/5](#) , *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, .Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

²⁹⁴"A General And Heraldic Dictionary Of The Peerages Of England, Ireland, And Scotland, Extinct, Dormant, And In Abeyance ... England". Burke, *Google Books*, 2018, [p.11](#). Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

²⁹⁵"17 June 1377 Court Of Richard De Bromley, Clerk, Roger De Anglesey, Clerk, And William... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018,Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 115/8](#) . Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

²⁹⁶"Court Of Thomas Archer At Monkspath | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 109/2/v](#). Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

Archers²⁹⁷ , Umberslade²⁹⁸ , Overton Saucy²⁹⁹ and lands in Erscole³⁰⁰. His heir was his son Richard.

10. Conclusions

The family historian should exercise caution when relying on patents granted during the period of Henry VII to determine family pedigrees. Patents granted for licence to entry and special livery were effectively the crown's acknowledgement of the grantee's right to the possession of the lands in question, by virtue of the grantee being the 'next heir' of the deceased. However, these patents could contain many errors and omissions in the pedigree, particularly in the case where the descents outlined in the patents covered many generations. It is hypothesized that these errors or omissions may have been due to a lack of knowledge, inadvertent mistakes, political influence, corruption, and/or fraud. Consequently, in some patents there are doubts whether the grantee was indeed related to the deceased. Furthermore, in some cases, even though the pedigree is correct, the grantee may not have been the next or closest heir. Indeed, there may be another person who has a better claim to the lands, but the crown's confirmation that the grantee is the closest heir, *prima facie* excludes the other person as being kin. Consequently using these patents for determining descents can at times result in spurious genealogies. Notwithstanding, the facts outlined in these grants must *prima facie* be accepted unless there is significant evidence to the contrary.

²⁹⁷"Court Of Thomas Archer, Son Of Thomas Archer At Archers. | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [DR 37/2/Box 109/2/s](#). Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

²⁹⁸"The Antiquities Of Warwickshire Illustrated : From Records, Leiger-Books, Manuscripts, Charters, Evidences, Tombes, And Armes : Beautified With Maps, Prospects, And Portraictures" by Dugdale, William, Sir, 1605-1686, *Archive.Org*, 2018, [p.579](#). Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

²⁹⁹"Grant By Edward III To John Le Archer Of The Right Of Free Warren In His Demesne Lands... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, [DR 37/2/Box 72/4](#). Accessed 13 Sept 2018.

³⁰⁰"Short Title: Porter V Archer. Plaintiffs: Baldewyn, Son Of Thomas Porter, Esq.... | The National Archives". *Discovery.Nationalarchives.Gov.Uk*, 2018, Ref. [C 1/16/432](#). Accessed 7 Sept 2018.

APPENDIX A

This is an extract from the book entitled "Sessional Papers printed by the order of the House of Lords or presented by royal command in the first session 1859, 22 Victoreae, arranged in Volumes, Vol X1" page 142 to 143

Dedisse speciali liberacione pro comite Surrey et Mauricio Berkeley

Rex omnibus quos ad etc salutem. Sciatis quod de gracia nostra speciali ac ex certa sciencia et mero motu nostris concessimus et licenciam dedimus ac per presentes damus et concedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris quantum in nobis est carissimo consanguineo nostro Thome comiti Surrey et dilecto et fideli nostro Mauricio Berkley fratri et heredi Willelmo nuper marchionis Berkeley consanguineis et heredibus Georgij Brews fratratis Agnetis matris Isabelle nuper uxoris Walteri Cokesey militis quod ipsi comes et Mauricius absque aliqua liberacione seu prosecucione hereditatis sue vel alicujus inde parcellae extra manus nostras vel heredum nostrorum secundum cursum cancellarie nostre aut legem terre seu aliquo alio modo habendo seu prosequendo in omnia maneria domnia terras tenementa redittus reversiones et servicii feodis militum advocationis et patronatus abbaciarum prioratum hospitalium ecclesiarum capellarum cantiarum et aliorum beneficiorum ecclesiasticorum quorumcumque franchises privilegia letam visum franciplegii curiam warennis picariis et alia hereditamenta quecumque que fuerunt predicti Georij aut prefate Agnetis seu prefate Isabelle.

Et que per sive post mortem ipsorum Georgij Agnetis et Isabelle aut eorum alicujus vel per sive post mortem Thome Grevile alias domonici Thome Cokesey militis Johannis Grevile patris ipsius Thome Jocose matris ipsius Johannis Hugonis fratratis ipsius Jocose et prefati Walteri Cokesey militis et Isabelle patris et matris ipsius Walteri patris Hugonis aut eorum aliquorum vel alicujus ad manus nostras seu ad manus aliquorum progenitorum seu predecessorum nostrorum devenerunt seu devenire debuerunt vel debent aut in manibus nostris existunt vel existere debuerunt aut debent prefatisque comiti et Mauricio descendere revertere remanere accidere pertinere seu spectare debent aut deberent licite et impune intrare ingredi et seisiare ac ea omnia et singula sibi et heredibus suis prout ipsi comes et Mauricius hereditabiles existunt in eisdem recipere habere et tenere possint et valeant absque aliqua impetacione impedimento seu perturbacione nostri heredum vel successorum nostrorum aut officiariorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque.

Et absque aliquibus inquisitionibus seu aliqua inquisitione inde pretextu aliquorum brevium sive alicujus brevis de diem clausit extreum aut aliorum brevium seu mandatorum quorumcumque

superinde prosecutis et capti aut prosequendis vel capiendis et absque compoto aut aliquo alio inde nobis aut heredibus nostris reddendis solvendis vel faciendis.

Nolentes quod prefatis comes et Mauricius vel heredes sui seu eorum aliquis ratione intracionis ingressus et se sine suorum hujusmodi per nos vel nostros justiciario escaetores vicecomites aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros vel heredum nostrorum quoscumque molestentur inquietentur occasionentur perturbentur in aliquo seu graventur.

Et quod ijdem escaetores et alij officiarij nostri quicumque habeant et quilibet eorum habeat tot et talia brevia precepta waranta quot et qualia eis et eorum cuilibet pro exoneracione sua in hac parte erga nos et heredes nostros habendis necessaria fuerint et oportuna homage[] tamen et fidelitatibus nobis in hac parte debit is nobis semper salvis.

Et ulterius concessimus et concedimus per presentes pro nobis et heredibus nostris prefatis comiti et Mauricio quod hujusmodi intracio ingressus seisina et possessio per ipsos de et in predictis dominij manerijs terries et tenementi ac ceteris premissis cum pertinenciis et qualibet inde parcella vigore et auctoritate concessionis et licencie nostram predictarum habitam et optentam sint sibi et heredibus suis adeo valide et hujusmodo vigoris et efficacis erga nos et heredes nostros ac tanti vigoris in lege existant et virtutis prout essent si eadem dominia maneria terre et tenement ac cetera premissis cum pertinenciis in manus nostras aut aliquorum progenitorum seu predecessorum nostrorum captum et seismut fuissent.

Et ijdem comes et Mauricius etates suas sufficientus probassent ac inquisitiones de predictis dominij manerijs terries et tenementis ceteris premises post mortem predictorum Thome Grevile alias dicti Thome Cokesey Johannis Grevile Jocose Hugonis Walteri Cokesey militis Isabelle Agnetis et Georgij et eorum cuiuslibet rite et debit is captis et cancellarii nostram retornat retornatam fuissent.

Ac liberacio eorumdem dominiorum maneriorum terrarum tenementum ac ceterorum premissorum per predictos comitem et Mauricium extra manus nostras secundum cursum cancellarie nostre predicte in forma predicta debite prosecuti fuisse.

Ac nobis de omni eo quod ad nos inde pertinet seu pertinere debet esset satisfactum et contentatum.

Aliqua negligencia mesprisione errore repugnancia contrarietate aut aliquo defensio quocumque limitato vel limitando assignato vel assignandum in aliquibus inquisitionibus de premissis seu de aliquo premissorum si que fuerint habitam seu captam et cancellariam nostram aut alicujus predecessorum seu progenitorum nostrum quodam regum Anglia seu in aliquem aliam cursum nostram retornatum vel non retornatum aut returnis eorumdem necnom omissione aliquarum inquisitionum que de premissis aut

aliqua inde parcella capi debuissent aut aliqua alia materia re vel causa quacumque in aliquo non obstante.

Et quod nos et dicti heredes nostri ad seisiendas vel capeindas dicta dominia maneria terras tenentmentas cetera premissa vel aliquem inde parcellam in manus nostras ratione alicujus juris vel tituli quod vel qui nobis vel heredibus nostris per sive post mortem predicti Thome Grevile alias dicti Thome Cokesey Johannis Jocose Hugonis Walteri patris Hugonis Walteri Cokesy militis Isabelle Agnetis et Georgij aut eorum alicujus competit vel competere poterit vel potuisset quovis modo imperpetuum sumus exclusi per presentes.

Et insuper perdonavimus remisimus eisdem comiti et Mauricio et eorum utriusque et heredibus suis omnes et omnimode intrusions et ingressus in omnia et singula dominia maneria terras et tenentmenta predicta ac cetera premissa vel aliquem eorumdem parcellam ante hec tempora qualitercumque factum sive perpetratum ac omnimodi transgressiones in ea parte qualitercumque factum sive perpetratum.

Eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo seu de aliquo alio valore aut certitudine premissorum seu aliquorum aut alicujus inde parcellae aut de alijs donis sive concessionibus per nos prefatis comiti et Mauricio seu eorum alteri ante hec tempora factum in presentibus minime factum existit aut aliquo statuto actu ordinacione restricione seu provisione in contrarium edito facto ordinato seu proviso aut aliqua alia materia re vel causa quacumque in aliquo non obstante.

In cuius etc. T. R. apud Westminister xvij die Julij. 14th Henry VII

Per breve de privato sigillo et de datum etc..

Translation

Grant of special livery to the Earl of Surrey and Maurice Berkeley.

The King to everyone to whom [these letters are addressed] etc, greetings. Know that we of our special grace, and from our certain knowledge and mere motion we have granted and given licence and by these presents, we do grant, for ourselves and our heirs so far as is in our power, to our most dear kinsman Thomas Earl of Surrey and our beloved and faithful Maurice Berkeley brother and heir of William late Maquis of Berkeley, kinsmen and heirs of George Brews, brother of Agnes, mother of Isabelle, late wife of Walter Cokesey knight, that the same Earl and Maurice without any other livery or prosecution of inheritance or of any parcel thereof to be prosecuted out of our hands or our heirs or successors according to the course of procedure of our Chancery or according to the law of our land of England or any other manner or process may have all manors, lordships, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, knights fees, advowsons, patronage of abbies, priories, hospitals, churches, chapels,

chantries and of any other ecclesiastical benefices, frankpledges, privileges, leets, view of frankpledges, courts, warrens, fishponds and other hereditaments whatever which have been of said George or the aforesaid Agnes or aforesaid Isabelle.

And that by the death of the same George, Agnes and Isabelle or of anyone of them, and by the death of Thomas Greville alias Lord Thomas Cokesey, knight, John Grevile the father of Thomas, Jocose mother of John, Hugh brother of Jocose, and of the aforesaid Walter knight and Isabelle the father and mother of Walter the father of Hugh or of anyone of them [their lands &c] had came into our hands, or into the hands of our ancestors or our predecessors, or ought to or might be, and are now, or ought to or might be in our hands, which [lands &c] to the aforesaid Earl and Maurice descend, revert, remain, pass, appertain, or belong, and ought to or might be able to lawfully with impunity gain entry possess and seise each and every one to themselves and their heirs as the same Earl and Maurice are now entitled to receive have and enjoy and value, without any one taking action to the hindrance of the disturbance of our heirs or our successors and our officials or ministers whatever.

And without any inquisition or other inquisition under the pretext of some writ or any writ of *diem clausit extremum* or other writ or mandate whatever being prosecuted, taken, pursued, or complained on that account and without any other accounts being rendered, payed or fined upon us or our heirs.

Not wishing that aforesaid Earl and Maurice or their heirs or any one of them by reason of the entry and seisin by them be molested, disquieted, prosecuted, perturbed in anything or burdened by our justices, escheators, sheriffs or other bailiffs or our ministers or our heirs whatever.

And that the same escheators and other officials of ours whoever, might have and each of them might have so many and of such kind writs orders warrants as many and of such kind to them or anyone of them that will be necessary and suitable for his discharge in that part against us and our heirs, nevertheless saving always homage and fealty to us in this part due to us

And furthermore by our presents on behalf of our heirs and us, we grant and concede to the aforesaid Earl and Maurice that such entry seisin and possession by them of and in the aforesaid lordships manors lands tenements and the remaining premises with appurtenances and any parcel thereof by the force and authority of our aforesaid grant and licence they have and might receive to themselves and their heirs, as valid and of such force and effect against us and our heirs, and of such force and virtue in accordance with the existing laws as might be if the same lordships manors lands and tenements and remaining premises with appurtenances had been taken and seised into our hands or some ancestors or predecessors of ours.

And the same Earl and Maurice had sufficiently proved their age and the inquisitions of the aforesaid lordships, manors, lands, tenements and remaining premises after the death of the aforesaid Thomas Grevile alias said Thomas Cokesey, John Grevile, Joyce, Hugh, Walter Cokesey knight, Isabelle, Agnes and George and any one else had been rightly and duly taken and returned to our chancery.

And the livery of the same lordships, manors, lands, tenements and remaining premises by the aforesaid Earl and Maurice had been duly prosecuted out of our hands according to the course of procedure of our aforesaid Chancery in the aforesaid form.

And they have been satisfied & contented by us for all which to us appertains or might, ought or would appertain: by any negligence; misprison; error; inconsistency; contrariety; or any other defence whatsoever limited or to be limited, assigned or to be assigned; with any inquisition of the premises or of any of the premises if one has been held or taken in our chancery or of any one of our predecessors or ancestors the former kings of England or anyone else in the course of our procedure that has been returned, or not returned, and returned with neither omission of some of the inquisitions of the premises, or of any part of these that might have had to be taken; and or of some other matter fact or cause wherever in any way to the contrary

Also that we, and our said heirs, are excluded forever by these presents from seising or taking into our hands said lordships, manors, lands, tenements, and remaining premises or any part thereof, by reason of any law or title of ours or our heirs, which occurs or will be able to occur, by or after the death of said Thomas Grevile alias Thomas Cokesey, John, Joyce, Hugh, Walter father of Hugh, Walter Cokesey, knight, Isabelle, Agnes and George, or of any one of them.

And further we have pardoned, relieved, the same Earl and Maurice and each of them and with their heirs, all & all manner of intrusions & entries in all and singular lordships manors, lands, and tenements aforesaid, and remaining premises or any part of them, made or accomplished before this time whenever, and all manner of trespasses made or accomplished whenever in those parts.

Notwithstanding no mention is made in the present letters of the true annual value or any other value of the remaining premises or any part thereof or of any gift or grant by us to the aforesaid Earl and Maurice or to one or the other before this time, or any statute, act, ordinance, restriction, or provision made, proclaimed, provided or ordained to the contrary, or any other matter, think, or cause.

In witness of which, we have caused these our letters patent to be made. Witness myself at Westminster on 28 July in the fourteenth year of our reign [Henry VII].

By writ of the privy seal of the aforesaid date.

[28 July 1499]

APPENDIX B

1500
Feb 28

Westminister

[Licence of entry, without proof of age.] The like for Robert Russell, one of the kinsmen and heirs of Thomas Cokesey, knight, to wit, son of Robert the son of Robert son of Agnes, one of the daughters of Thomas Hodyngton, the son of Agnes daughter of Cecily the daughter of Walter Cokesey, knight, the father of Hugh father of Walter father of Hugh brother of Joice mother of said Thomas Cokesey; and to Robert Wynter, another of the kinsmen and heirs of the said Thomas Cokesey, to wit, son of Joan daughter of Thomas the son of Joan, another of the daughters of the said Thomas Hodyngton, son of Cecily the daughter of Walter Cokesey, knight, as before.

By. K.

Calender of the patent rolls, Hen VII 1494-1509 v. 2 p 192.

held by Thomas Cokesey, alias Greville - Table 1
 The de SANCTO PETRO Estates

Lands	County	First Purchaser/ Common Ancestor [2]	Date of Acquisition	Manner of Acquisition
An eight part of the barony of Malpas and fourth part of advowson of the church thereof	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
Manor of Bickley	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1284	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
Manor of Peckforton	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1284	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
A fourth part of the manor of Spurstow	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
Half the manor of Bunbury	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1284	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
Lands in Fadeley, a hundredth part of the barony of Wic Malbanc	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro was in possession at his death
Land in Shipbrok, Davenham, and Leftewich	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
A parcel of the manor of Stanthorpe	Cheshire	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
A parcel of the manor of Anderton and land	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	1286	Urian de Sancto Petro was in possession at his death
A parcel of the manor of Halghton and land	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)		Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
A fourth of the Village of Beeston	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1284	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
A fourth of the town of Spurstow	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
Oldcastle	Cheshire	unknown	unknown	unknown
A moiety of the Manor of Shocklach	Cheshire	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro acquired this land by marriage with Idonea dau of David Malpas
Messuages in Walton	Derby	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro was in possession at his death
Eyton in dovedale manor[5]	Derby	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1284	Urian de Sancto Petro had grant of free warren in these lands in 1284
Honyngham manor[5]	Warwick	Urian de Sancto Petro (d1295)	Prior to 1295	Urian de Sancto Petro was in possession at his death

1. The list shows the estates that descended from Urian Sancto Petro d 1295 to Thomas Cokesey d1497. For Cheshire Estates See CIPM Edw. I Vol III p 176-179, and Chester Inq.p.m. 16 Hen VII No. 3. For Warwick estates see VCH A History of the County of Warwick Vol 6 p117-120.

2. The first purchaser of these estates was indeed ancient. The above table lists the common ancestor of the heir(s) and the deceased.

3. Apparently there was a dispute between Roger Horton and John Yonge, as to whom was the closest heir to Sir Thomas. See Chester Inq.p.m. 16 Hen VII No. 3, 22 Hen VII No. 3. Apparently, both Roger Horton and John Yonge subsequently sold their interest to Lord Dudley of Sutton.

4. See Chart D for the kinship between the deceased Thomas Cokesey and the heirs Roger Horton and John Yonge and their common ancestor Urian Sancto Petro d1295.

5. Note, contrary to the descent of the other Sancto Petro estates, Eaton Dovedale manor in Derby passed to the Russells, and Honyngham manor passed to the Winters.

6. The heir of Thomas Cokesey was found to be Roger Horton and at another time John Yonge

7. Charter Rolls, vol II 1257-1300 [P.R.O.]

Lands held by Thomas Cokesey, alias de Greville - Table 2
The de BREWES Estates

Lands	County	First Purchaser/ Common Ancestor ^[2]	Date of Acquisition	Manner of Acquisition
Weverthorp manor	Yorkshire	William de Brewes d1290	c1271	William de Brewes d1290 held it in free marriage with Mary Ros. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19 [IPM]
Lee manor with members including Gateburton, Scothorn	Lincoln	Debatable		The family of Trehampton held the manor of Lea from the 12th to the 14th centuries. John, son of Ralph de Trehampton, died seised of the manor, after which the Margaret, his sister and heir, was seised thereof, and afterwards she was married to John de Brewes, knight, who afterwards died. It descended to their son and heir John. His daughter and apparent heir Margaret, released any rights in it to her uncle George de Brewes as settlement of a dispute concerning the alleged illegitimacy of Margaret. By 27 July 1384 a group of feoffees of George Brewes conveyed the manors to Walter Cokesey to be held for the life of George Brewes, with remainder to the heirs of the body of George Brewes and in default to Walter Cokesey and Isabel his wife and the heirs of their bodies. The said Isabel was the daughter of Agnes the sister of George de Brewes.
Little Bookham manor	Surrey	William de Brewes d1290 and Mary de Roos his wife	1273	William de Brewes d1290 and Mary his wife had acquired it in 1273 from James Hansard. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19 [IPM]
Bromley manor	Surrey	William de Brewes d1290 and Mary de Roos his wife	1271	William de Brewes d1290 and Mary acquired it from Richard and Alice de Brewes in exchange for the manor of Akenham, Norfolk. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19 [IPM]
Chesworth manor [5]	Sussex	William de Brewes d1290	Not known	William de Brewes, Lord of Bramber (d. 1290), held it in 1280. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19 [IPM]
Sedgewick Manor [5]	Sussex	William de Brewes d1290	Not known	William de Brewes, Lord of Bramber (d. 1290), held it in 1286. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19 [IPM]
Bidlington manor with members [5]	Sussex	William de Brewes d1290	Not known	William de Brewes, Lord of Bramber (d. 1290), held it in 1280. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19 [IPM]
Tetbury [5]	Gloucestershire	William de Brewes d1211	Not known	Not known. William de Brewes, Lord of Bramber (d. 1290), held it in 1280. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19 [IPM]
Manynford Brewes [3]	Wiltshire	William de Brewes d1290	1275	William de Brewes d1290 acquired it by purchase from Reynold FitzPeter. George de Brewes was in possession at his death 1418/19

1. The list shows the de Brewes lands that were in possession of Thomas Cokesey at his death. This list was reconstructed from British History Online.
2. In some of these estates the first purchaser is ancient and unknown. So for these instances, I have listed oldest known common ancestor of the heir(s) and the deceased.
3. British History Online citing A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 10, pp113-119
4. See Chart A & E for the kinship between the deceased Thomas Cokesey and the heirs Maurice Berkeley and their common ancestor. William de Brewes d1290.
5. There were a number of grants concerning these properties which resulted in many lawsuits. William de Brewes d1290 had conveyed these properties and others to Richard his son by his third marriage. William de Brewes d 1326 his eldest son by first wife objected and there were numerous legal disputes primarily between the de Brewes. An agreement was reached after intervention from the king whereby Peter de Brewes who died d1312 was seised of these manors [5], which in turn descended to his son Thomas de Brewes and then his grandson Thomas. George de Brewes was heir of the last mentioned Thomas and was in possession of these manors.
6. Maurice Berkeley and Thomas Earl of Surrey as 'kinsmen and heirs' of George de Brewes were granted special livery in 1499 to hold all manors etc whatever which have been of said George, the aforesaid Agnes or the aforesaid Isabelle.

Lands of Thomas Cokesey, alias Greville - Table 3
The GREVILLE Estates

Lands	County	First Purchaser/ Common Ancestor^[2]	Date of Acquisition	Manner of Acquisition
Great Rissington manor	Worcestershire	John Greville	1444	John Greville purchased the manor from Henry Husee and his wife Constance [3]
Milcote-on-Avon	Warwick	William Greville	1401	William acquired the manor in 1401 by purchase when he settled it on himself and his wife Joan in tail, (with successive remainders to his sons (by a previous wife) John, Lewis, and William in tail male. [4]
Milcote-on-Stour	Warwick	William Greville	1401	Same as above [4]
Weston Maudit	Warwick	William Greville	1401	Same as above [4]
Eatington	Warwick			
Lasborough	Gloucestershire	William Greville	1385	William Greville purchased the manor of Walter Brown [5]
Sezincote manor	Gloucestershire	William Greville	Pre 1401	William Greville's son John Greville and his wife Sybil were confirmed in this manor in 1402.
Chipping Camden	Gloucestershire	William Greville	1401	Same as above [4]
Welford manor	Gloucestershire	William Greville	1401	Same as above [4]
Pillarton Hercy	Gloucestershire	William Greville	1401	Same as above [4]
Charlton Kings	Gloucestershire			
Doughton	Gloucestershire			
Meon manor	Gloucestershire	William Greville	1401	Same as above [4]
Kings Bromley	Staffordshire			This was held for life by John Greville who died in 1445. It was supposed to return to the Corberts, but it is listed in John Greville's IPM of 1480.

1. The list shows the estates that descended from William and John Greville to Sir Thomas Cokesey and hence his heir John Greville who died in 1504.

2. In these particular estates the first purchaser is listed and the date of acquisition where it is known.

3. VCH Gloucestershire Vol 6 p98-106 [British History Online](#)

4. VCH Warwick Vol. 5 p 198-202

5. VCH Gloucester Vol. 11 p.285-288.

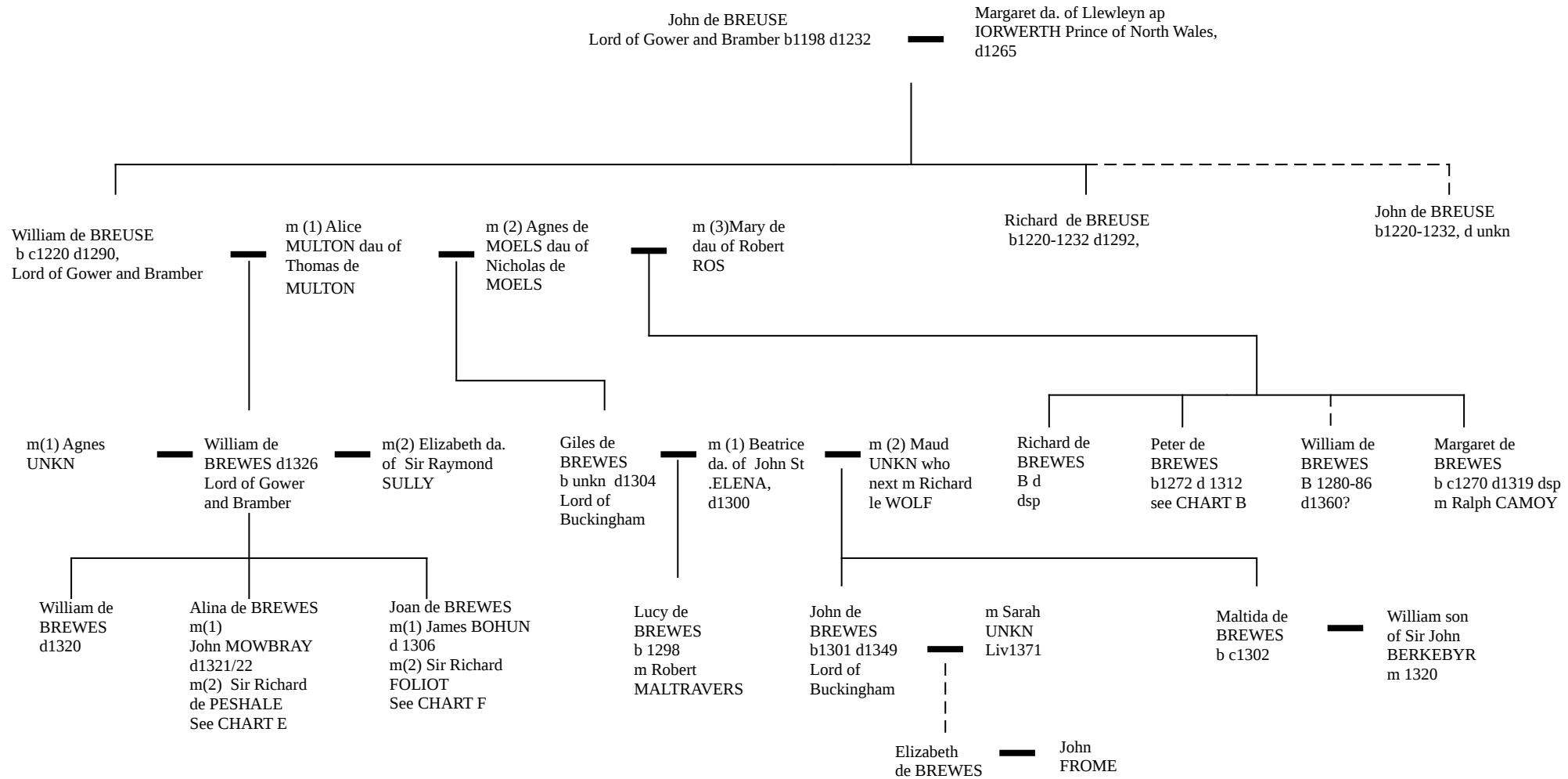
Lands of Thomas Cokesey, alias Greville - Table 4
The COKESEY Estates [1] – RUSSELL parcel

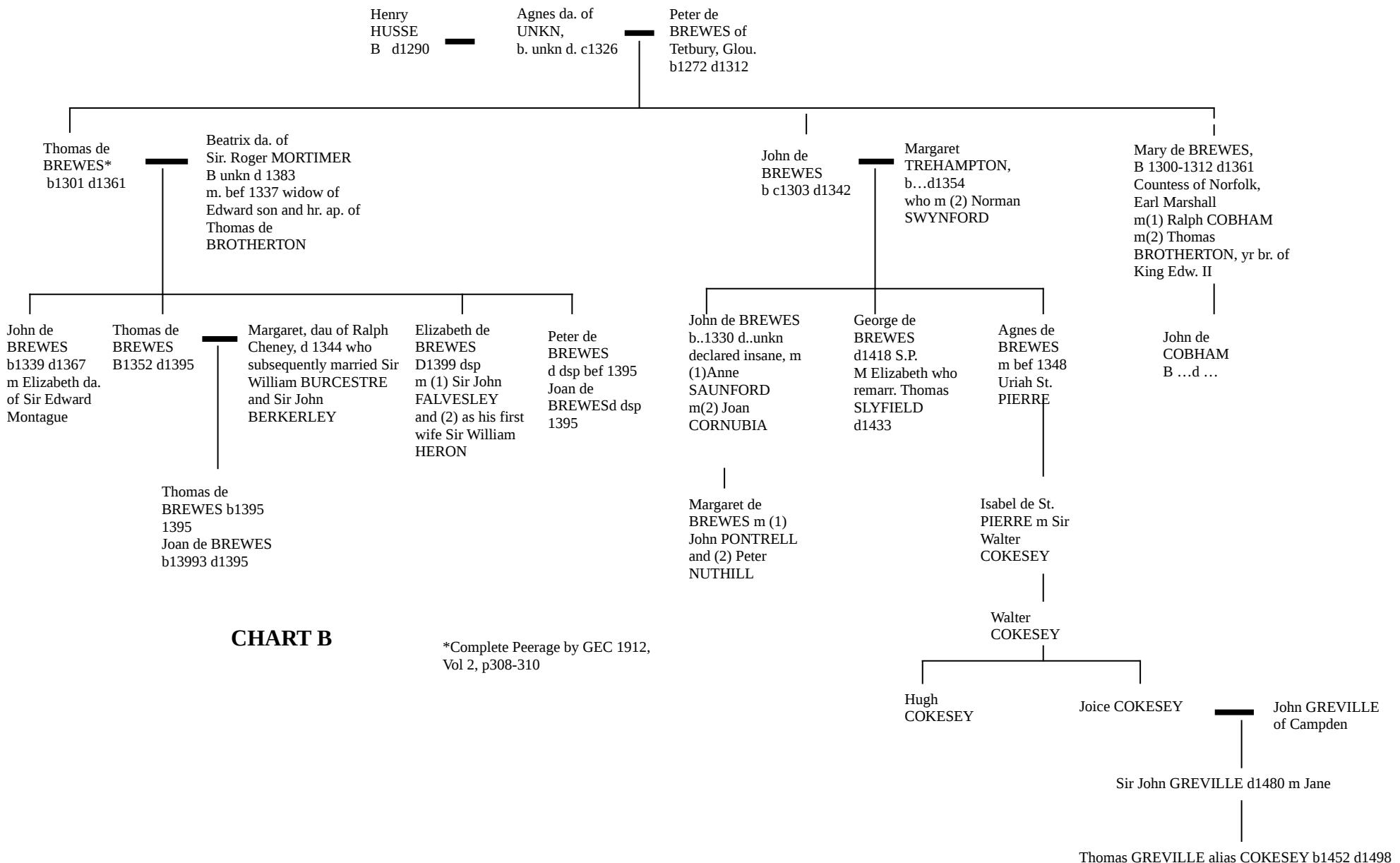
Lands	County	First Purchaser/ Common Ancestor ^[2]	Date of Acquisition	Manner of Acquisition
Goldicote manor	Worcestershire	Walter Cokesey d1296	c1286	Not known. Walter Cokesey died in 1296 seised of the manor whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey, and thence to his heirs, Robert Russell and Robert Winter who sold it to Richard Empson and others who in turn sold it to the Grevilles.
Little Witley manor	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d c1250	Not known	William de Beauchamp enfeoffed Hugh de Cooksey the manor of Little Witley in the beginning of the 13 th century. It passed to Hugh's son and heir of the same name who had married Juliana Poer. Whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey. To whom it then descended is not known. Probably subsumed into Great Witley manor.
Great Witley manor	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d mid 1200	c1238	Hugh Poer gave it in frank-marriage to Hugh Cooksey with his daughter Juliana in the time of Henry III, whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then the Russell family.
A moiety of Weston Turville manor subsequently called Weston Butler	Buckingham	Denise Botelier and Walter Cokesey d1405	1376	Denise Botelier was found to be coheir of father to one quarter share in 1376. Another quarter was quitclaimed to Walter Cokesey in 1377. Whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then to Robert Russel and Robert Winter, and they sold their moiety of Weston Butlers in 1500 Sir Reginald Bray for 200 pounds.
Stockton manor	Worcestershire	Walter Cokesey d1296	Not known	A messuage and carucate of land granted by Hugh Poer to Hugh Cooksey in marriage with his daughter Juliana was the subject in 1333 of a suit for dower brought by Isabel widow of Walter Cooksey, grandson of the last-mentioned Hugh, against her brother-in-law Hugh Cooksey, Walter's heir. . It then ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey, and then the Russell family.
Sapey manor	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d1356	Not known	Not known. It ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then the Russell family.
Sutton Sturmy	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d1356	c1344	Hugh Cooksey had acquired Sutton Sturmy and Overton, for the 'lady of Cooksey' was holding Sutton in 1365 and Hugh Cooksey's son Sir Walter Cooksey died seised of it in 1404. Whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then the Russell family.
Orleton manor	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d1356 and Denise Botelier	1344	In 1344 Sir John Boulwas, kt., granted Orleton to Hugh Cooksey and Denise his wife, hence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then the Russell family.
Bastwood manor	Worcestershire	Walter Cokesey d 1405	1405	Walter acquired presumably by purchase and died seised of it. It appears to be subsumed into the manor of Orleton.
<p>1. As far I am aware there was only an inquisition held on the lands Sir Thomas Cokesey in Cheshire and there was none held in the other counties has been reconstructed from other sources. Namely the Victoria County History series.</p> <p>2. If the first purchaser is not known, then the earliest known ancestor that held the property is shown.</p> <p>3. The 'heirs' of Sir Thomas Cokesey concerning these properties were found to be Robert Russell of Strensham and Robert Winter of Huddington (Chart C). Subsequently the properties were partitioned.</p>				

Lands of Thomas Cokesey, alias Greville - Table 5
The COKESEY Estates [1] –WINTER parcel

Lands	County	First Purchaser/ Common Ancestor ^[2]	Date of Acquisition	Manner of Acquisition
Uphorp manor	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d1356 and Denise Botelier	c1343	Not known. Hugh Cokesey died in 1356 seised of the manor hence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then the Winter family.
A moiety of Willey manor	Warwick	Denise Botelier and Walter Cokesey d1405	1376	Denise Botelier was found to be coheir of her father of one quarter share in 1376. Another quarter was quitclaimed to Walter Cokesey her son in 1377. Whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then the Winter family.
Great Cooksey manor	Worcestershire	Walter Cokesey d c1250	1250	Not known. Walter Cooksey held the manor in the middle of the 13 th century whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas, and then the Winter family.
Caldwell manor	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d1356 and Denise Botelier	c1327	Not known. Hugh Cokesey was in possession at his death. Whence it descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey, and then the Winter family.
Timberhonger manor	Worcestershire	Hugh Cokesey d 1356	1337	Hugh Cokesey acquired it presumably by purchase and died seised of it whence it ultimately descended to Sir Thomas Cokesey and then the Winter family.
<p>1. As far I am aware there was only an inquisition held on the lands Sir Thomas Cokesey in Cheshire and there was none held in the other counties. The list of properties Thomas Cokesey held at his death in the other counties has been reconstructed from other sources. Namely the Victoria County History series.</p> <p>2. If the first purchaser is not known, then the earliest known ancestor that held the property is shown.</p> <p>3. The 'heirs' of Sir Thomas Cokesey concerning these properties were found to be Robert Russell of Strensham and Robert Winter of Huddington (Chart C). Subsequently the properties were partitioned.</p>				

CHART A





Hugh COKESEY d1238/39 married Juliana
daughter of Hugh POER

Sir Walter COKESEY d1296 married
Elizabeth

?

Hugh COKESEY b c1290 d 1356 married
Dionysa BOTELER b 1294 d 1376

Sir Walter COKESEY b1343 died 1405
m Isabell ST. PIERRE

Walter COKESEY b1385 died 1406 m
Malitda HARCOURT or Maud
HARMASNVILLE

Sir Hugh COKESEY b c1400 died 1445
m Alice LOVEL d1460 who
subsequently married Andrew OGARD

Joyce COKESEY b1397 d1473 m [1]
John GREVILLE m [2] Leonard
STAPLITON [3] Walter BEAUCHAMP

John GREVILLE d 1480 m Jane

Thomas COKESEY alias
GREVILLE b1452 d 1497

Cecily COKESEY c1310-c1365
m Thomas CASSY c1305-1369

Agnes CASSY c1330-?
m Walter HODINGTON ?-?

Sir Thomas HODINGTON c1350-c1425 m Joan
daughter Richard THURGIM

Agnes HODINGTON m
1401 William RUSSELL d c1428

Robert RUSSELL liv 1433 m Elizabeth
daughter of Sir John THOCKMORTON

Robert RUSSELL d 1493
m Joan daughter of Sir Kinard de la BCERE

Robert RUSSELL d1502 m
Elizabeth daughter of Thomas BAYNHAM

CHART C

Joan HODINGTON c1420 – c1474 m (1)
Nicholas STOKE (2) Roger WYNTER

Robert WINTER b c1438 d c1506
m Margery

Urian SANCTO PETRO b 1220 d 1295
m (1) Idonea one of the daughters and coheirs of David de Malo Passu
(Malpas) (2) Margaret dau of Richard BREWES who m (2) Ralph Bassett

John SANCTO PETRO b1246 d1290
m Katherine de DUTTON

Urian SANCTO PETRO b 1280 d1311
m Isolda de GREY

John SANCTO PETRO b 1298 d 1354
m Isabel TRUSSELL b1311 d? ?

Urian SANCTO PETRO b 1329 d 1376
m 1349 Agnes BREWES b 1332 ?

Isabel SANCTO PETRO b1350 d bef 1405
m 1353 Sir Walter COKESEY b 1343 d 1405

Walter COKESEY b 1385 d1406

Joyce COKESEY b1397 d1473 m [1]
BEAUCHAMP [2] John GREVILLE m [3]
STAPLITON

John GREVILLE b 1434 d1480

Thomas COKESEY alias GREVILLE.
b1452 d1497

CHART D

David SANCTO PETRO b c1285 d1360 m
Celicia d1360

Robert SANCTO PETRO b bef 1339 d 1380

John SANCTO PETRO b 1359 d 1384 m
Maltida

Alice SANCTO PETRO b 1382 m
Roger HORTON b? d 1423

William HORTON b 1405 d c1460.

Roger HORTON b c1440 d1526

Margaret SANCTO PETRO
m__YONGE

Thomas YOUNGE

John YONGE liv 1502 d 1510

Alina de BREWES d 1331
m(1) John MOWBRAY d1321/22
Lord Mowbray
m(2) Sir Richard de PESHALE

John de MOWBRAY b1310 d1361
Lord Mowbray
m Joan of LANCASTER

John de MOWBRAY b1340 d1368
Lord Mowbray
M Elizabeth SEAGRAVE

John de MOWBRAY d1382

Thomas de MOWBRAY d1399
Duke of Norfolk etc

Thomas de MOWBRAY d1405
Earl of Norfolk

John de MOWBRAY d1432
Duke of Norfolk etc

John de MOWBRAY d1461
Duke of Norfolk etc

John de MOWBRAY d1476
Duke of Norfolk etc

Anne de MOWBRAY d1481
Countess of Norfolk

CHART E

Complete Peerage by GEC. 1912
Vol 12 part 1, p513, Earl of Surrey
Vol. 9 p601 to 610, Duke of Norfolk
Vol 9 p377 to 385, Lord Mowbray
Vol 2 p132 to 135, Lord Berkeley

Margaret de MOWBRAY m
Robert HOWARD
John HOWARD d1485
Duke of Norfolk etc
Thomas HOWARD d1524
Earl of Surrey

Isabelle de MOWBRAY m
James BERKELEY
Lord Berkeley
William BERKELEY b1324 d1491
Marquess of Berkeley
Maurice BERKELEY b1436 d1506
Lord Berkeley
m Isabella MEADES

Joan de BREWES d1323
m(1) James BOHUN b1280 d 1317
m(2) Sir Richard FOLIOT

CHART F

Sir John de BOHUN b1301 d 1367
m [1] Isabel [2] Cicely FILLIOL

Sir John de BOHUN b 1362 d 1423

Complete Peerage by GEC 1912
Vol 2 p200 to 202, Bohun

Sir Humphrey de BOHUN b 1418 d 1468

Sir John de BOHUN b bef 1468 d bef 1494

Mary de BOHUN d bef 1500 m Sir David OWEN Ursula BOHUN m Sir Robert SOUTHWELL dsp

Henry OWEN

CHART G

William GREVILLE d1401 m (1)
Margaret (2) Joan dsp

John GREVILLE d1444 m (1) Sybil
dau of Sir Robert CORBET (2) Joyce
COKESEY b1397 d1473

John GREVILLE d 1480 resided
in Cherlton Regis Glou m Joan
daughter of William SCOTE

Thomas COKESEY alias GREVILLE b1452 d 6 Mar
1497 m Elizabeth d 1514 dau of Thomas VAUGHAN,
she ma (2) John GREY of Wilton (3) Edward
STANLEY of MOUNTEAGLE

William COKESEY*
(illegitimate) m Joan
dau of Anthony WOLF

Elizabeth COKESEY*
(illegitimate) m Edmund
CHILDE

Ludwyke GREVILLE d1419
m Margaret and co-heir of
Giles ARDENE

John GREVILLE d1440 dsp

William GREVILLE
m. Anne FRANCEYS

Ralph GREVILLE d1499 m
Katherine POYNTZ

John GREVILLE d 1504
m Jane FORESTER

*mother(s) unknown

John NUTTLE Liv 1241 d 1275 of
Nuttle m Hawisa

CHART H

Peter de NUTTLE b1254 d1299 of Nuttle m c1280 Isabella
d1327

John de NUTTLE b 1278 d1325 of
Nuttell

Peter de NUTTLE d1336

Sir Peter NUTHILL b c1311 d c1361 Sheriff of York
m Catherine HILYARD d m (2) John HILYARD?

Thomas NUTHILL d1379 dsp son and
heir of Sir Peter Nuthill

Peter de NUTHILL* liv 1365
of Riston & Nuttll

Thomas Nuthill of Fitlyng liv 1361

Peter Nuthill* of Fitlyng liv 1379

Thomas de NUTTEL liv 1396-1434 of
Riston & Nuttll m (1) Elizabeth
(2) Marion

Anthony NUTTELL d1461 of
Riston, Suthill & Nuttll m
Margaret

Elizabeth NUTYLL m (1) Laurence SEKILBRICE (2) Henry
SOTEHILL,

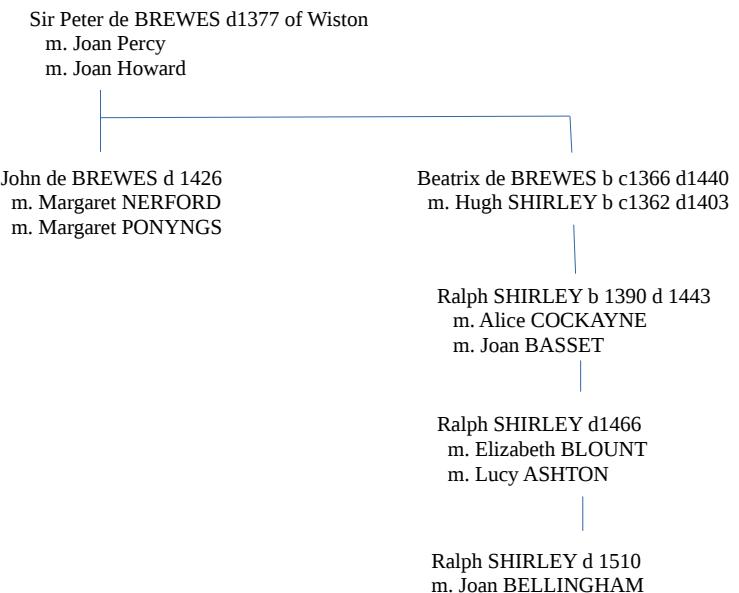
Walter NUTTELL d1461 dsp

Agnes m John BARNBY

Isabella m John FRECHVYLL

* Margaret, the (illegitimate?) daughter of
John de Brewes the latter being the brother of
George de Brewes, married a Peter de Nuthill.
I have not been able to establish whether she
married Peter de Nuthill of Riston or of
Fitling

CHART I



Thomas ARCHER c1341-1425 m.
(1) Agnes dau. of Sir Walter COKESEY
(2) Alice unkn.

CHART J



Richard ARCHER c1387-1471 m.
(1) Alice c1385-1420 dau. of William HUGFORD
(2) Alice dau. of William de LEE
(3) Joan



John ARCHER c1416-1463 m.
Christina widow of Henry SEWALL and dau.
And coheir of Ralph BLACKLOWE



John ARCHER 1449-1519 m.
Alice dau. Of Sir Baldwin Montford